Bound
Periodical
115193

Kansas City
Public Library

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

This Volume is for

REFERENCE USE ONLY

8-13—5m—P

PUBLIC LIBRARY
KANSAS CITY
MO

From the collection of the

San Francisco, California
2007

PUBLIC LIBRARY
KANSAS CITY
MO

PUBLIC LIBRARY
KANSAS CITY
MO

Our Aim: To Study—Preserve—Record—Wisconsin Antiquities.

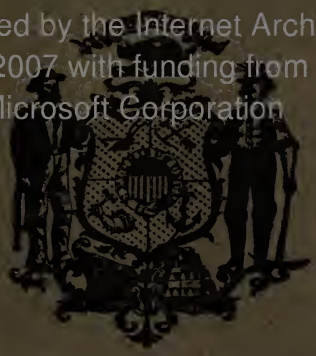
Vol. 5. OCTOBER, 1905. No. 1.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Socety.

Published by Authority of Law

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



By the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

WHAT WISCONSIN IS DOING TO PRESERVE ITS ARCHEOLOGICAL TREASURES

MADISON, WIS.
Democrat Printing Co., State Printer

http://www.archive.org/details/wisconsinarcheol05wiscrich

PUBLIC LIBRARY
PARKS CITY

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Volume 5, Number 1
October, 1905

ILLUSTRATED

Issued by the Wisconsin Archeological Society
Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1905

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

George A. West

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Rolland L. Porter W. H. Ellsworth P. V. Lawson
O. L. Hollister H. A. Crosby

DIRECTORS

W. K. Flint J. G. Allbright

TREASURER

L. R. Whitney

SECRETARY AND CURATOR

Charles E. Brown

COMMITTEES

SURVEY, RESEARCH AND RECORD

Dr. A. Gerend Prof. A. B. Stout S. D. Mitchell
Julia A. Lapham Dr. Louis Falge
Dr. Geo. L. Collie G. W. Wolff Prof. A. R. Clifton

MEMBERSHIP

O. J. Habhegger W. H. Elkey Mrs. J. G. Flint John Gerend
J. B. Zaun P. A. Seifert Chas. Bodenbach

COLLECTIONS

J. P. Schumacher H. P. Hamilton J. G. Pickett Dr. Lewis Sherman

PRESS

Ellis B. Usher Belle Blend H. E. Cole Dr. F. A. Traver

SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held. The Executive Board meets each month.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00. Members, $1.00 per Annum.

All communications in regard to the Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, 1214 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Vol. 5, No. 1.

Page

The History and Work of the Landmarks Committee in Wisconsin, Julia A. Lapham 177

The Recent Achievements of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Charles E. Brown 182

A Traveling Anthropological Exhibit for Schools, Frederick Houghton 197

The State Fair Exhibit of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Charles E. Brown 201

Archeological Literature of Interest and Value to the Wisconsin Student, Lee R. Whitney 221

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

George A. West, President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society ..... Frontispiece

Plate — Facing Page

1. Burial mound, Cannon Grove Group, Buffalo lake..... 181
2. Conical mound, preserved in Cutler Park, Waukesha..... 185
3. Mutilated mound, on the north shore of Buffalo lake..... 191
4. State Fair Exhibit of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.. 201
5. Rolland L. Porter, First Vice-President..... 205
6. Indian cornfield 209
7. Village site with fireplaces, on the east shore of Buffalo lake 213
8. Chippewa Indian cemetery, Lake Vieux Desert, Vilas county 215
9. "Pictograph Rock," near Trempealeau 217
10. Indian copper pits, Lake Superior..... 219
11. Sioux Indian quarrying catlinite, Pipestone, Minn..... 221

GEO. A. WEST.
President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 5. MILWAUKEE, WIS., OCTOBER, 1905. No. 1.

THE HISTORY AND WORK OF THE LANDMARKS COMMITTEE IN WISCONSIN.

JULIA A. LAPHAM.
Chairman, Landmarks Committee, W. F. W. C.

The organization of a Landmarks club by the women of Wisconsin, was first suggested by Mrs. Fannie K. Earl of Lake Mills. Mrs. Earl was chairman of the programme committee of the 2nd District Convention held at that city in October, 1903. The programme included a paper on "Landmarks and Landmark Clubs" by Mrs. Chas. E. Buell of the Woman's Club of Madison. This paper was followed by a discussion led by Mrs. Earl, who said in part: "The study of local landmarks should find a place in the geographical and historical research of our schools. If each community would gather up the items of importance relating to its own early development and preserve historic monuments of its own vicinity, there would be an accumulation of vast importance to the future historian."

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, vice president of the district, appointed a committee to draw up a petition to the state federation of women's clubs, asking that body to take some action at the convention soon to be held at Appleton.

The minutes of that convention show that a Landmarks Club was the subject of an address by Mrs. Buell and that the petition of the 2nd district committee was presented by its chairman, Mrs. Earl. Mrs. A. C. Neville presented a resolution which was seconded, and, after some discussion, adopted, empowering the Board to appoint a Landmarks Committee.

In a recent letter, Mrs. Earl expressed her pleasure that interest in the work is growing and the hope "that it may in time assume sufficient proportions to warrant the organization of a

Landmarks Club, similar to the one in California, as, I think if much is done both men and money will be necessary."

"My interest in the preservation of landmarks was awakened during a year spent in California, where the Landmarks Club has done much excellent work in the preservation and restoration of the old missions and it seemed to me that our own state ought to be more actively interested in preserving the records and monuments of her romantic past."

In her address, Mrs. Buell quoted freely from Chas. F. Lummis' magazine "Land of Sunshine," now "Out West," as to the necessity and importance of the work being done by the Landmarks Club of Southern California. That club numbers among its members both men and women and its incorporators include some of the best known business and literary men of that part of the country. "The only requisite for membership is the payment of the dues, $1.00 a year. No man or woman anywhere who cares a dollar's worth to keep the United States from being the only civilized country in the world which allows its ruins to disappear, is barred from membership."

The club is incorporated under the laws of the state, its object is "to preserve from decay and vandalism all historic monuments, relics and landmarks in that part of the country and to secure proper care for them."

Mrs. Buell also told of the work being done by the Daughters of the Republic in Texas. They have undertaken to purchase, improve and protect the historic old Alamo and its surroundings and to make it a Texas Hall of Fame and museum of the art, literature and relics of that state.

Mrs. Buell asks: "What is Wisconsin doing along these lines? and what responsibilities has she?" "The Indian mounds require our immediate attention. Nowhere on the surface of the earth are there so many effigies as here and no where else can we learn so much about them. In a general way the habitat of the mound builder was the entire Mississippi valley, but Wisconsin is, distinctively, the district of the effigy mounds.

American histories today contain accounts of the famous serpent mound in Adams county, Ohio and the wonderful "elephant" effigy near the mouth of the Wisconsin river. The former has the grounds about it laid out in a public park.

The latter, I am told, is exceedingly well cultivated by plow and scraper, its height making it somewhat inconvenient for utilitarian purposes."

The serpent mound was purchased with a fund raised by private subscription among the women of Massachusetts, transferred by them to the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and later by the trustees to the people of Ohio, who now protect it by special legislative enactment.*

Mrs. Buell warned her hearers that at the present rate of destruction all Wisconsin effigies would soon be gone beyond recovery. She said in closing: "American children have already established for themselves the reputation of being destitute of veneration. By fostering in them a sentiment of appreciation of the works of antiquity and the beautiful in nature are we not accomplishing much besides the mere preservation of ancient art and abstract admiration? Are we not inspiring in the youth of our commonwealth an active, living patriotism with definite ideas of the sacredness of the service? Can we as people of Wisconsin, allow the rich heritage, historical and natural, which is ours, to go to destruction?"

As yet, no Landmarks Club has been organized in the state, but, in accordance with the resolution adopted a Landmarks Committee was appointed by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, consisting of Mrs. A. C. Flanders, chairman, and Mdmes. Buell, Peck and Suffel and Miss Lapham. The first circular prepared by this committee explained the proposed work, called attention to the importance of local historical work and urged every club to incorporate a Landmarks Day in its Year Book. The importance of taking some action to preserve the rapidly disappearing Indian mounds was mentioned and it was urged that the children of the state should be interested in this work.

On the death of the chairman, Mrs. Flanders, the writer was appointed to fill the vacancy and Mrs. W. F. Allen of Madison to fill the vacancy in the committee for the balance of the term. Owing to the efficiency of Mrs. Flanders in planning for the committee the work was scarcely interrupted by the sad event.

At the convention held at Marinette October 1904, the annual

*Harlan I. Smith. "Great American Pyramid." Harper's Magazine, Vol. CIV, No. 260.

report of the chairman was read and accepted. Mr. H. E. Legler read a paper on the importance of the work undertaken which proved so interesting that it has been included in the programme for the Landmarks Day of one or more clubs in the state.

The Board of Directors elected at the Marinette convention, appointed a new committe; Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc, chairman, Mrs. Chas. E. Buell, Madison, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Portage, Mrs. H. L. Burhans, Superior and Mrs. Geo. L. Collie, Beloit. Mrs. W. F. Allen, Madison, was appointed to act as proxy for Mrs. Burhans.

This committee sent circular letters to each of the federated clubs in Wisconsin asking what had been done in response to former letters and suggesting work for the future. Replies received show a growing interest in the work.

The attention of the authorities at the state university was called by the committee to the fact that two fine effigies on the campus were being destroyed and a promise was received that they should be restored, properly marked and protected.

On being informed that a party of curio hunters intended opening the mounds at Aztalan the owners were notified and asked to prevent further destruction. They were also told that the Wisconsin Archeological Society on application would furnish directions for excavating the mounds without destroying them. Appreciative replies were received and the promise that all possible precautions would be taken.

Many letters of inquiry have been received, as to the best means of marking and preserving mounds, intaglios and Indian trails. The committee has reason to hope that something, in this line will be accomplished another year.

A number of clubs have held one or more Landmarks meetings and others will do so during the next year.

Copies of the following papers have been received by the committee:

From the Monday Club, Ashland—"The Genesis of Wisconsin." Mrs. Augusta Kennedy.

From the City Federation, Richland Center—"Early Days Recalled." Ada L. James.

From the Woman's Club, Madison—"Landmarks and Landmark Clubs." Mrs. Chas. E. Buell.

Plate 1.

Courtesy of F. M. Caldwell.

BURIAL MOUND.

(Cannon Grove Group.)

East shore of Buffalo Lake, Marquette County.

From the La Crosse Woman's Club—"Antiquities of Trempealeau and Vicinity." Mrs. Frank H. Pope.

From the Golden Gossip Club, Portage—"Landmarks and Landmark Clubs." The late Mrs. A. C. Flanders.

"Life at Fort Winnebago." Mrs. J. H. Rogers.

"Yellow Thunder, Last Chief of the Winnebagoes." Mrs. A. C. Flanders.

Several papers were prepared for this club by the late Mr. A. J. Turner and are now in the Public Library for general use.

"Pauquettes Eventful Career." Mr. A. J. Turner.

"Landmarks and Monuments." Mr. W. G. Clough.

These papers were read when the Golden Gossip Club placed a tablet where the remains of Pierre Paquette were found.

From the Fortnightly Club, Oconomowoc—"Prehistoric Races in Wisconsin." Mr. P. V. Lawson.

"Early Days in Oconomowoc." Mrs. W. O. Roberts.

"Pioneer Life." Miss Mary Newnham.

"Survey of Milwaukee and Rock River Canal." Miss Mary J. Lapham.

"Early Protestant Missionaries." Miss Julia A. Lapham.

From the Woman's Club, Lodi—"Landmarks." Mrs. W. Axon.

"Local Landmarks." Mrs. W. G. Bissell.

Papers on Indian mounds in various parts of the state have been prepared which will make a valuable addition to this list.

The Golden Gossip Club of Portage has for two years given prizes in the schools for the best historical sketch, the best biographical sketch of some early settler and the best story with a local historical background. The children have become much interested in the work, have interviewed pioneers, consulted old letters and documents and secured some unpublished material.

Mrs. T. W. Haight will prepare a paper on "Early Days and Landmarks in and about Mukwonago," and Mrs. W. F. Whitney one on "Prairieville Academy" for the Beacon Lights Club, Waukesha. Of these copies will be sent to the Landmarks Committee.

The Tourist Club, Superior, arranged two Landmark Days, on one, the subject was the "Preservation of Historic Places and Data," on the other "Local Legends and Historic Facts."

At Kaukauna, Mrs. H. B. Tanner read a paper before the

Woman's Club on Landmarks and afterwards called on the members for short talks on mounds, relics, early missions, pioneer life, the oldest settlements in the state, the name of the city, and other interesting topics. Mrs. Tanner was well fitted to lead in this work as she is an enthusiastic collector and student.

One of the objects of the Landmarks Committee is to create so strong a sentiment favoring the preservation of the prehistoric works in Wisconsin that systematic action will be taken either by the state or some association to preserve them.

That the value of the work undertaken by this committee is aappreciated is shown by letters received from far and near, and also by the interest and co-operation of the officers and members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, to whom the Committee is indebted for much valuable assistance.

THE RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CHARLES E. BROWN.
Curator, Wisconsin Archeological Society.

At the January session of the Executive Board, there was approved and ordered presented to the state legislature, a bill drawn by Vice-President Publius V. Lawson of Menasha, asking of the state an annual appropriation of the sum of $500.00 to defray the expense of publishing the society's archeological bulletins.

Early in the month of February, this bill was introduced in the state assembly by Assemblyman A. D. Eldridge of Winnebago county, read and referred to the Assembly Committee on State Affairs. On February 23, Vice-Presidents Lawson and Porter, Prof. A. R. Clifton and Curator Brown met at Madison to work for its passage, and on consultation among themselves and with various state officers, it was then deemed wise to introduce a substitute measure providing for the printing of the society's bulletins by the state. This substitute bill received the full approval of the committee. It afterward also made its appearance before and received the approval of the Joint Committee

on Claims, Prof. A. R. Clifton and Hon. G. W. Wolff appearing to explain its provisions. In the month of June this worthy measure received the almost unanimous approval of both houses of the state legislature, and on June 10 the signature of Governor Robert M. La Follette. The following is a copy of the bill.

No. 195, A.] [Published June 13, 1905.

CHAPTER 337.

AN ACT to amend section 341 of the statutes of 1898, relating to public printing, to provide for printing transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 341 of the statutes of 1898 as amended by chapter 197, laws of 1901, as amended and corrected by chapter 447, laws of 1901, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: There shall be printed by the state printer bi-monthly in pamphlet form, fifteen hundred copies of the transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, on good quality book paper, uniform in style with the volumes heretofore published by said society, including necessary illustrations, not to exceed seventy-five pages for each copy.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 10, 1905.

The passage of this bill is notable, since it is the first archeological measure of the state government. Many archeological measures have been introduced during the past twenty years but few of them ever received more than the slightest attention. Its passage is due to the hearty support given the society by its members and friends in every section of the state, and to Harlan I. Smith, Dr. Frederick Starr, Clarence B. Moore, Warren K. Moorehead and other leading archeologists who advised and otherwise aided it.

The officers of the society are confident that this measure is only a beginning with the state government and that in the near future other bills may be introduced with a promise of success. Under its provisions the society's labors will be greatly facilitated and the results being thus brought before a greater number of Wisconsin citizens, will aid it in achieving the worthy ends which it seeks.

Funds. Directly following the annual meeting, held in March of the present year, it was decided, after mature consideration, to further the work of the society in Wisconsin by placing it on a more strictly scientific and business basis. During the several years past the president, treasurer and secretary, laboring under great disadvantages, had cheerfully borne, at a considerable personal sacrifice, the greater portion of the labor of organizing and extending its researches and influence. The secretary's evenings, holidays and leisure moments had been devoted to attending to its correspondence, to the preparation of bulletins and articles, the increasing of its membership, the sale and distribution of publications, the completion of records and files, the preparation of programs, the direction of surveys and researches, and similar important duties.

Experience had shown the futility of depending altogether on volunteer work for the accomplishment of the desired results. It was therefore decided to employ an officer to direct the work, Mr. Charles E. Brown, secretary and curator of the society since its inception, being selected for that office. For this purpose and that of pushing the work in all departments, funds were and are still being collected, full charge of this matter being undertaken by President West, he and the members of the executive board heading the subscription list with substantial donations. The response to his requests on the part of our members and citizens has already been most liberal and the society takes this earliest opportunity of acknowledging their kindness. In the near future it is hoped that a complete list of these generous friends and patrons may be published.

Membership. Because the necessity for securing and preserving all possible information relating to the prehistory of our state grows more pressing each year, the Wisconsin Archeological Society desires the co-operation of public spirited citizens, of educators, students and of competent assistants in every part of Wisconsin. In order to learn of and to interest such persons, it desires the assistance of its present members. Their activity will help the cause and such services will be greatly appreciated and appropriately remembered. In order to properly carry on its researches and other labors 1,500 members at least are required, and these with the help of those al-

Plate 2.

Courtesy of Rolland L. Porter.

CONICAL MOUND.

Preserved in Cutler Park, Waukesha.

ready interested and engaged, it hopes to secure by the spring of 1906.

For several years after its organization, in 1899, it was quite generally supposed that the society's membership was limited to persons engaged in the serious study of American archeology and to collectors of local antiquities. This idea has since been dispelled. To all who are interested or who may possess sufficient intelligence to recognize the present necessity for, and the educational, historical and other apparent values of its labors, there is extended a most cordial invitation to become a member or patron of the Wisconsin society.

The growth of the society during the past six months has been rapid. With a great amount of other work to be cared for, nearly 300 names have been inscribed on its membership roll.

Preservation of Evidences. Probably in no other state in the Union is there now such a great and growing interest in the permanent preservation of the mounds and associated evidences of early aboriginal occupation. For this there is directly responsible the movement inaugurated by the Wisconsin Archeological Society and since so actively encouraged by the Landmarks Committee of the federated woman's clubs of Wisconsin, and by other local organizations. The resent great increase in the membership of the Wisconsin society is an excellent indication of how rapidly this interest is gaining ground among the intelligent people of the state.

Of the mounds preserved in the past or through recent efforts, the following is a list:

1. On the State University grounds at Madison.
2. On the grounds of Beloit College, Beloit.
3. On the Carroll College grounds. Waukesha.
4. In Cutler Park, Waukesha.
5. In State Fair Park, West Allis.
6. In Mound Cemetery, Racine.
7. In Smith Park, Menasha.
8. In Myrick Park, La Crosse.
9. Along the Wisconsin Central Railway right-of-way at Buffalo lake.
10. In Hilgen Spring Park, Cedarburg.
11. Intaglio mound near Fort Atkinson.
12. On the Delevan Lake Assembly grounds.

In many parts of Wisconsin are a large number of other groups which deserve immediate attention and the opportunity to save these should not be lost. Members and friends of the society are therefore requested to be particularly watchful of such opportunities and to promptly report the full particulars to the society in order that they may by some means, be saved to posterity.

Such earthworks still exist within the confines or in the vicinity of nearly every village or city in the state and these should be acquired for educational purposes. This may be in some instances readily accomplished by the purchase or lease by the municipality, of the lands upon which they are situated, or through the thoughtfulness and public spirit of the owners, of local pioneer, historical or other societies, or educational institutions.

It is desired also that through the interest of their officers, students, alumni and patrons Ripon College, Lawrence University, Northwestern University, Sacred Heart College and other Wisconsin educational institutions may acquire possession of nearby properties upon which are located groups of aboriginal earthworks.

The state itself, so long neglectful of its opportunities, should also be soon asked to set aside in state parks in various sections, representative groups of such monuments.

Buffalo Lake. As a direct result of the recent trip of President West, the secretary and party to the Buffalo lake region, and at the request of the society, President H. C. Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central Railway has issued orders guaranteeing the future protection by the company, its officers and employees, to the many fine and picturesque tumuli located along its right-of-way. President Whitcomb of whom Wisconsin has other reasons to be proud, has by this wise and far-sighted action deserved the lasting gratitude of the society and of many dwellers in, and visitors to this beautiful region.

Along the shore of the lake from Packwaukee northeastward to Montello, on either side of the track and wagon road for a distance of seven miles is an almost continuous line of burial mounds. Some of these are forty feet in diameter and nearly ten feet in height and are crowned with beautiful oak trees, shrubbery and tangled vines. Their scenic value is great. From their tops sweeping views of miles of wind-blown lake, of

cultivated lands and forests may be had. Of them President Albert Salisbury of the Whitewater Normal School says in a recent letter, "It is the most remarkable system of mounds in our state."

The destruction and mutilation in the past of many of the finest of these earthworks by vandals and curiosity seekers is greatly to be regretted. Some have been obliterated, others cut in two, others partly trenched and nearly all have been dug into from the top or otherwise mutilated. Probably not one of those attacked has been intelligently explored and a great amount of information of value to science and history has thus been utterly destroyed. The owners of the lands upon which some of these mounds are situated have been especially thoughtless in not preventing, and in some instances, in even participating in their wanton and needless destruction, and the present condition of many of them is a disgrace to the region. Only one or two of the farmers along the route have properly protected the mounds on their properties.

The preservation of those on the Wisconsin Central lands is looked upon as a mark of approval by a great railroad company of the society's efforts to rescue from destruction these memorials of a forgotten race. No handsome flower beds, fountains or other artistic devices built by the company in the future along this seven miles of beautiful shore road will prove as great an attraction to travelers as these prehistoric works.

Baraboo. As a result of recent efforts, the preservation of the celebrated man mound near Baraboo, platted in 1859 by Mr. W. H. Canfield, a pioneer archeologist and a charter member of this society, may soon be secured through the interest of the public spirited citizens of that city.

Prof. A. B. Stout, who is deserving of great credit for arousing an interest in this remarkable effigy, says of it in a recent report. "The public road cuts across the legs but the body is in perfect condition. The body is perhaps 2½ feet high and distinct in outline. The figure is about 215 feet in length, is decorated with a head dress, and is represented as walking west. The timber has been cut away but a thick growth of young trees and brush now covers it."

La Crosse. The desired restoration and inclosing of a once fine group of effigy and conical mounds located in Myrick Park,

has engaged the attention of the society, and of interested persons and the city officials have been repeatedly consulted and addressed through the local papers and otherwise. Mr. Ellis B. Usher is deserving of credit for keeping this matter before the public and officials. It is to be hoped that before long the park commissioners may take favorable action in this matter.

Fort Atkinson. To the ladies of Fort Atkinson Chapter, No. 460, D. A. R., there is due especial credit for the acquirement through a three years' lease of an intaglio mound located in an open field, about ½ mile west of the city, on the Sumner or River road, and back from the bank of Rock river. The form of this remarkable work is that of an effigy mound reversed, the shape of the animal which it was intended to represent, being dug out of the soil instead of built upon it. It is one of an interesting group of effigy and other mounds surveyed by Dr. I. A. Lapham in 1850. In its general character it is similar to several others which formerly existed at Milwaukee but which are now obliterated.

Muskego Lake. At the head of Bass bay, at Big Muskego lake, on property belonging to the Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, is still remaining one of a group of three burial mounds which through the activity and interest of Col. Jno. B. Zaun, an officer of the company and a member of the Wisconsin Society, is being protected and we trust may soon be inclosed and permanently preserved. It is almost the last of a number of fine mounds once located here and in addition to being an act of public spirit, its preservation would be a permanent advertisement to the company. This mound is located about 60 feet back from the lake bank and is now about 4 feet high and 45 feet in diameter.

Island Park. The matter of the permanent preservation of a mound located on Island Park (Garlic island) in Lake Winnebago, has been taken up with S. P. Radford of Oshkosh, one of the owners of this island summer resort. This mound is described by Mr. P. V. Lawson as built of stones, 30″ in height and 15 feet in diameter, and is overgrown with grass and shrubbery.

If surrounded by a fence, and appropriately marked, it would prove an attraction for years to come to summer resorters and visitors to the island.

Delevan. The attention of Delevan Lake Assembly has been called through Mr. P. O. Griste, a member, to the necessary inclosing of a mound located on the assembly grounds at Delevan lake.

It is between the dining hall and the shore and is now crossed by a path. Unless inclosed its obliteration will be only a matter of time. Mr. W. P. Clarke is credited for bringing this matter to the society's notice.

Beaver Dam. Through the recent purchase by the city, of Vita Spring Park, the well known medicinal spring, located there and possessing a wealth of Indian history and tradition, is preserved.

This spring of which a full history is given in the "History of Dodge County," was known to the Indians as the "healing spring" and was called by them the "much good water."

'Much-kaw, the great medicine chief of the Winnebagoes, continued to visit it as long as he lived. He died in 1860 at the great age, it is said, of over 120 years. He said that his tribe contended with the Pottawattomies for its possession, it being a 'medicine water' and a hunting ground, it being a great resort for wild animals. This is corroborated by the great number of relics found in and about it while clearing it out and preparing the grounds, consisting of pieces of human skull bones, other human bones, and a large number of animal bones, elk horns, etc. Outside of the spring were found other relics such as pieces of gun-stocks, gun barrels, arrowheads, etc.

Wiscopawis, chief of the Winnebagoes, prior to their removal to their western reserve, also mentioned this spring as much prized by his tribe." (Condensed.)

But a short distance from the spring, in a part of the city now occupied by fine residences, was at one time a group of mounds.

Carroll College. As the result of a visit on October 28 to Carroll College, Waukesha, by Curator Brown and party, the Wisconsin Society and Miss Julia A. Lapham, chairman of the Landmarks Committee, both filed with President Wilbur O. Carrier of the college, protests against the neglected condition of the mounds located on the campus, and requested that they be properly placarded, and inclosed or otherwise protected. In answer to these communications President Carrier, who is now a member of the society, has kindly promised that these works shall in the future be well cared for. Of the total number of twelve mounds upon the grounds when Dr. I. A. Lapham made

his survey in 1850, but six remain. Of the original number four were lost by the disposal of the property by the college, upon which they were located. Several others formerly located on the present property have since disappeared. Of those now remaining several had recently been injured and others were being gradually obliterated. Carroll College is one of the few Wisconsin educational institutions which are so fortunate as to have upon their grounds groups of these significant and remarkable earthen aboriginal structures, and it would be indeed sorrowful if for the want of proper appreciation so rich a heritage to future generations of students, should be effaced.

Kaukauna. Through the interest of the ladies of the local Woman's club the destruction of a group of mounds located in the "paper-mill flats" at Kaukauna, has been prevented.

Surveys and Researches. In every section of the state the Wisconsin Society has urgent need of additional competent assistants willing to work under its direction in the collection of local archeological data, in the making of surface surveys and conducting of other desired researches. We ask of our members that they assist us by placing us in correspondence with and interesting persons capable of thus aiding the society.

Despite the pressure of other duties, the curator has found it possible to make during the summer months a number of short trips to several nearby sections of the state for the purpose of organizing, supervising or extending local researches, inspecting local collections, etc. On several expeditions he was accompanied or joined in the field by other officers and members, thus greatly facilitating the work. His expenses on the greater number of these occasions were borne by the party, or lessened by the kind hospitality of local members. Such trips were made to Muskego lake, Buffalo lake, Brookfield, Thiensville, Beaver Dam lake, Elkhart, Lake Mills, Waukesha and elsewhere.

In other regions similar researches were undertaken or continued by local members. For this purpose in many instances, a synopsis of the already published information, and of clues, etc., in the society's possession, were furnished, and accompanying these, full directions for thorough scientific work. Through partial reports already received from these co-workers and from other sources, a large amount of valuable data

Plate 3.

Courtesy of F. M. Caldwell.

MUTILATED MOUND.

On the north shore of Buffalo Lake, Marquette County.

has already been collected. This data is now being prepared for publication and full credit will be given to those contributing. We shall be indebted to others if they will send in their reports and field notes.

Dr. Louis Falge has taken advantage of every opportunity to continue his researches along the Manitowoc river and its branches in Manitowoc and Calumet counties. His reports are interesting and valuable.

Mr. S. D. Mitchell has completed his labors in the Green lake region where owing to the number of unrecorded evidences, the work has been particularly difficult. His report, maps, etc., are on file.

Senator G. W. Wolff has made a complete and very interesting report on the antiquities of Rhine and of a portion of Russell township, in Sheboygan county.

From Mr. P. A. Seifert the society has received several plats and maps of mounds and sites in the vicinity of Richland City. His deep interest in the society's work is well known.

The surveys made by Prof. A. B. Stout in Sauk county with the assistance of Mr. H. E. Cole and others, are among the most extensive and valuable of the year. Both the reports and plats received from this efficient representative, are models of scientific accuracy and completeness. No more praiseworthy field work has been conducted for the society. A busy man, with only his holidays to devote to such labors, he has succeeded in placing on record during the past two years a considerable number of unrecorded groups of mounds, in revising the work of others and in collecting valuable data elsewhere in the county.

Retention of Collections. For many years there has continued an extensive traffic in our archeological treasures and through this channel have been permitted to escape and become lost many of our most precious heirlooms. It has now become highly important that a protest should be made against the continuance of this practice, which our own negligence and want of appreciation has made possible in the past, and which is responsible for the wanton destruction and rifling, by ignorant persons, of many of our most imposing monuments.

In Wisconsin we no longer desire that the remains of our ancient culture should be scattered over the entire country. It is our intention that these relics shall remain here where

they rightfully belong, where they will be most accessible and best appreciated and understood, and where their presence in public institutions will be a perpetual source of education and enjoyment to future generations of our people.

A canvass of our many local educational institutions shows them to be either unprovided or but poorly provided for in this respect. Eastern institutions should not be better supplied with these materials than our own.

In every part of our state in the hands of collectors and others there are still archeological treasures of greater or less worth which are inaccessible to the public and of no benefit to the cause of education. To find and draw such material from its hiding and to make it a source of local good is one of the missions of this society.

The local colleges, schools and public library buildings in every part of the state are appropriate and convenient places for the assembling and preserving of such materials. At present many of these are lamentably lacking in collections illustrative of important studies.

To the formation of such collections many public spirited people will gladly contribute if their attention be but called to the need. The local newspapers also will be pleased to foster a public spirit and interest in this work. The members of this society who possess collections may set a good example by presenting or loaning them, or their duplicate materials, to such institutions.

When for any reason a Wisconsin collection is offered for sale the society desires to be apprised of the fact in order that local educational institutions may stand at least an equal chance with others for its acquirement.

Milwaukee-Downer College. On August 10, there was deposited by the society in this institution, there to form the nucleus of an archeological collection, the Dr. Increase A. Lapham collection of Wisconsin and other materials, presented to it by the Lapham family; the Dr. J. A. Rice collection (No. 1) of terra cotta and stone objects from Teotihuacan, Mexico; and a collection of local artifacts assembled by the secretary. These collections it is to be hoped may soon, through the interest of the society's members and of the friends and students of the institution, be materially increased.

St. Francis Seminary. On Sept. 25, the Dr. J. A. Rice collection (No. 2) and a small collection of Wisconsin and other materials, at the request of Rev. Wm. Metzdorf, a member, and others, were deposited at the Seminary at St. Francis, and will be placed in the new library and museum building when completed. A beginning having been made, many valuable pieces will undoubtedly be added to this collection by the students of the institution and others interested in its welfare.

Baraboo. The Sauk County Historical Society, recently organized, and of which two of the Wisconsin Society's most active and intelligent workers, Mr. H. E. Cole and Prof. A. B. Stout, are respectively president and secretary, is actively interesting itself in the assembling of a representative collection of local and other archeological materials in the Baraboo Public Library. In this worthy work we trust that the Sauk County Society may receive the aid and encouragement of our members and others resident in that region. In order to encourage the efforts of the society there has been deposited with it a collection of terra cotta heads (Dr. J. A. Rice Collection No. 3). Archeologically this county is in many respects one of the richest in the state.

Green Bay. In the Kellogg Public Library is now deposited the valuable collection of Brown and Door county materials of Mr. J. P. Schumacher, one of the society's most active members. For several years past portions of this collection have been circulated for study purposes among the Brown county schools. Mr. Schumacher is responsible for much of the interest in the study and preservation of the antiquities of the Green Bay region and it is to be hoped that his present excellent example of public spirit may be followed by others.

Oshkosh. The James G. Pickett collection of Winnebago county implements has been purchased and presented to the Oshkosh Public Library through the interest and munificence of Mrs. Leander Choate. This collection consists largely of implements collected in the Rush lake region in the southwestern corner of the county, upon whose archeological features its late owner is an authority. To Mr. Pickett, who is a charter member of the society great credit is due for disposing of his collection at a merely nominal figure, in the face of several flattering offers.

Beloit College. Perhaps the most notable of the recent achievements in the Wisconsin field is that of the purchase by

Mr. Frank A. Logan, for the Logan Museum of Archaeology at Beloit College, Beloit, of the valuable W. H. Elkey collection of nearly 6,000 clay, stone and metal implements, the greater number of which were assembled from Wisconsin sites.

This is the second large Wisconsin collection purchased by Mr. Logan for the college since 1903, the earlier purchase being that of the last F. S. Perkins collection which had come into the hands of the Erskine state at Racine. To Dr. Geo. L. Collie, dean of the college, great credit is due for urging the acquirement of these collections and thus saving them to the state. The Wisconsin Society is proud to acknowledge both of these gentlemen among its members. A recent inspection of the collections at Beloit shows them to be already of great extent, and rich in opportunities for the student of aboriginal life.

Ripon College. An attempt is being made, and with a promise of success, to interest the faculty, trustees, alumni and others interested in the advancement of this Wisconsin college, in the acquirement of the S. D. Mitchell collection. Elsewhere in this publication there is given an idea of the value and contents of this collection which is perhaps richer than any other in Green Lake and Marquette county artifacts and should by all means be preserved to the people of that region.

Rev. S. T. Kidder and Mr. Clarence B. Ellsworth of Ripon, members of the society, are deserving of credit for assisting in awakening the local interest in this matter.

Elsewhere. Through correspondence or otherwise, attempts are being made by the Society to interest its local members, educators, prominent citizens, the ladies of the local landmarks clubs and others in the establishment in the local libraries or other public institutions at Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Portage, Sheboygan, Ft. Atkinson, Two Rivers, Oconomowoc, Hartford, West Allis, Waukesha and elsewhere, of representative collections, and such as may prove of educational value. In several of these places the nuclei for such collections already exist and in all the opportunities for their acquirement are good, if someone will but assume the initiative.

At Beaver Dam the establishment of a collection in the Williams Free Library is being considered by the society's members and others. There are here several private collections which might thus be made available to the local schools and public. There are also in the hands of various persons a con-

siderable number of specimens which might be secured for this purpose.

From Mr. Henry P. Hamilton the society has received a promise that the Joseph Mann Public Library at Two Rivers will be well cared for in this respect.

Pilgrimage to Aztalan. On October 15, a small party of the society's members under the guidance of Vice President Rolland L. Porter and Curator Brown journeyed to Lake Mills for the purpose of visiting the remains of the once celebrated ancient earthwork known as "Aztalan," and located but a short distance east of the town, near the old village of the same name, on the west bank of the Crawfish river. Invitations to join the Milwaukee party at Lake Mills had been extended to members and friends in the surrounding counties, but owing largely to the cold and rainy nature of the day, none of these responded. Mr. Frank B. Fargo welcomed the visitors on their arrival and proceeded with them to the site where they were joined by ladies of the local landmarks committee and other ladies and gentlemen.

The morning was spent in viewing the ancient inclosure, of which, though under cultivation for many years, the outlines of the wall are still readily traceable for their entire length.

Of the outworks and inner works noted by Dr. I. A. Lapham in his accurate survey made in 1850, nearly every trace has disappeared. The two large truncated mounds within the inclosure and near the corners of the wall are marked by rounded heaps of earth of but slight elevation.

Of the once prominent double row of 45 or more burial mounds on the east side of the old Aztalan road only about ten fairly prominent examples remain. These, too, have at various times been under cultivation, yet their beauty is not yet greatly impaired and if some of the wealthy and public spirited people of Lake Mills would interest themselves, might yet be saved, and with future profit to the community and the state.

Of these and of other features photographs were taken by the Messrs. H. R. Clough and Rolland L. Porter. From the wall and surrounding cultivated fields a number of the characteristic clay "brickets," of potsherds, arrowpoints, flint chips and fragments, hammerstones and shell beads, were collected by various members of the party.

The needless destruction in the past of this most remarkable of Wisconsin's aboriginal earthworks is already a matter of the deepest regret to thousands of our citizens, and will become more and more so as time passes and as Wisconsin people better appreciate what was its historical and educational value. It is extremely doubtful whether at this late day its original outlines might yet be restored.

Public Lectures. Programs for the society's sessions are being prepared and will be announced through the medium of the Milwaukee press and otherwise. At the opening session held in the club room at the Plankinton House in Milwaukee, on October 23, a large audience of members and guests listened to an interesting and scholarly address by Wm. J. Cronyn, M. D., on the subject of "Charms and Superstitions." On September 30, Vice President Crosby and Treasurer L. R. Whitney addressed the ladies of the Fortnightly Club at Oconomowoc, and on October 7, Curator Brown and Mr. L. R. Whitney gave a talk to the same ladies and their guests during a field meet held on the site of the Regula mounds at Summit.

Papers and materials have been supplied to women's clubs at Fort Atkinson, Sheboygan and elsewhere. A number of requests for speakers have been received and these will be supplied. Other requests are expected. The curator will be pleased to hear from members who will occasionally lend their services for this purpose.

Publicity. In the course of its labors the society has been greatly assisted by the publication from time to time in the Milwaukee and state papers of lengthy articles, interviews, editorials, reviews, notices, etc., relating to the society, its work and mission. For not a few of these it is particularly indebted to the deep interest and active pen of Mr. Philip Wells, the modest but accomplished and efficient chairman of its Press Committee. His recent withdrawal to New Milford, Conn., where he has assumed the management of a local paper, leaves a vacancy on its staff of active volunteer workers which it will be difficult to fill.

Mr. E. B. Usher, Mr. H. E. Cole, Mr. C. H. Ellsworth, Miss Belle Blend, Miss Julia A. Lapham, Mr. J. G. Gregory, Dr. Geo

Cline, Mr. A. H. Porter and others have thus also greatly assisted. Dr. Harlan I. Smith has through various interesting articles contributed to Science, the American Anthropologist, Records of the Past and other periodicals, and to the daily and weekly papers of the states of New York, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, made the Society's work known in many parts of the country. Thus one of America's most distinguished scientists has increased the debt which this society already owes to him for his long continued, active and kindly interest. Thus also Wisconsin is pointing out the necessity and the way to other states more negligent in caring for their antiquities.

Research Medal.—The desirability of establishing a research medal to be conferred each year upon the member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society making the most worthy contribution by fieldwork or other methods of research to the archeological history of our state, is being considered by the Executive Board, and Vice President Crosby has assumed charge of the preparation of the plans. When these are perfected an announcement of the method of award, etc., will be made.

A TRAVELING ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXHIBIT FOR SCHOOLS.

FREDERICK HOUGHTON.

In response to a now somewhat general call for such literature there is re-published for the benefit of Wisconsin teachers the following interesting article containing valuable information and suggestions offered by Mr. Frederick Houghton, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

For two years the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences has experimented with traveling exhibits designed to aid teachers and pupils of the public schools of Buffalo, in their school work. The idea has been to select from the collections in its museum sufficient material to illustrate as thoroughly as possible some topic in the work of a grade, to arrange this into an exhibit illustrative of this topic, and to send the exhibit from school to

school, leaving it in each long enough to allow the teachers of the grade in whose work the topic occurs to make the best use of it.

The first exhibit was designed to aid in language work. This, in the third year of the school course, is based upon that portion of Longfellow's poem in which is described the childhood of Hiawatha. It was to supplement the teacher's resources necessary for this work that the exhibit was prepared. It consisted of various Indian articles, most of which related to the child-life of the savage. It included prettily beaded moccasins and leggings of soft buckskin, and a baby-band; a bow and a quiver of arrows; snowshoes and a model of a bark canoe; a clay kettle and ladles of horn; and, what pleased the little people mightily, a big baby-carrier, the wooden frame of which was completely hidden by its richly-beaded, soft, deep, buckskin pocket. Accompanying the exhibit was a description of each article and of its use.

The first year the exhibit was sent to but six schools and was left in each for two weeks. Last year it reached fifteen schools, but stayed in each for but one week.

Methods of using the exhibit differed in different schools. In some, talks on Indian life were given, not only for the pupils of the grade for which it was designed, but for older pupils. The articles of the exhibit were used to illustrate the talk. Most teachers, however, preferred to use it as material for oral language lessons, and the method of procedure was usually as follows: After reading about and discussing some one episode of Hiawatha's boyhood, as, for instance, his hunting the red-deer, such articles as related to hunting were displayed, and the children eagerly talked about them. They examined minutely the bow and arrows, discussed the sinew cord and its probable origin; the arrow points and how they were made; and the feathers and why they were there. The other articles were as carefully scrutinized and discussed. Used thus they furnished abundant materials for several excellent language exercises. Usually, also, the oral language lessons were followed by illustrated compositions, and sometimes by drawing lessons, in which the Indian articles served as models. In several schools, also, they served as models for manual training work, the boys making bows and tin-pointed arrows, and the girls making baby car-

riers. Making kettles out of moulding clay seemed a pleasing occupation for both boys and girls, and I have seen some quite good specimens made by little third graders.

Of course, all these results can be obtained through the judicious use of the many illustrated books about Indians to be had nowadays, but, probably owing to the knowledge of their actual association with a savage, these real articles arouse an interest in the little people greater by far than any that can be excited by a pictured page.

So enthusiastically was this exhibit spoken of by teachers that a similar one on a larger scale was prepared for the use of the Eighth grade, which in its work in history makes a detailed study of Indian life. Certain phases of Indian life were selected to be illustrated, and specimens which best illustrated these phases of life were selected as before from the collections of the society. The following were so selected: Hunting, fishing, cooking, clothing and adornment, travel, house-life and picture writing.

As in the earlier exhibit, hunting was illustrated by the bow and several arrows. Some of the arrows were tipped with stone and some with iron, showing the prehistoric type, and the influence of the white man. Besides these were several stone arrow points and spear points of various shapes.

Fishing by means of a net could be shown only by means of the stone sinker used by Indians to weight the net, but of angling there was one relic, very interesting I found, to children and grown-ups, the tiny, barbless, bone fish-hook.

Also very interesting to pupils were the evidences of rude cooking. In the exhibit were stone-bladed knives for dismembering animals, fire-sticks by means of which fire was kindled, a clay cooking-pot, a rude spoon made of a mussel shell, and a ladle made of horn. Pieces of broken pots showed layers of charred dirt, left in the kettle by some slovenly cook; and split and crushed bones showed how some long-dead Indian obtained a choice morsel of marrow.

Though the exhibit contained no primitive fashion plate, it did contain the tools of the primitive dressmaker; her stone scraper for dressing hides; her stone knife for cutting them into shape; and her bone awls for sewing them. Some finished buckskin garments showed what such tools could be made to do. A

love for finery was shown by a modern necklace of glass beads and shells, and by various other pendants and beads of teeth, shell, and stone.

Travel, house-life, and picture-writing could be shown only by means of pictures. These were selected with a view to accuracy, being, for the most part, taken from the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology. The various types of Indian houses, from the skin tepee and the bark long-house, to the pueblo, and, in most cases, views of both interior and exterior were thus shown. Ojibwa snowshoes and a model of a bark canoe aided pictures of a toboggan and a traverse to show how the Indian traveled. An Ojibwa record in picture-writing, with epxlanatory notes in full, completed the exhibit.

In order to reach the largest possible number of schools in the short time allowed for the study of Indian life, the exhibit was left in each school but three days, but teachers were given three days' notice of its coming so that they might make all necessary preparation. In this way fifteen schools received the benefit of it.

As in the case of the primary exhibit, teachers differed as to the most effective methods of using these articles. Some teachers merely showed the different specimens and talked about them. A much more effective presentation was that in which the teacher, after a careful preparatory lesson on the phases of life illustrated by the exhibit, allowed her pupils to handle and examine the articles, and, later to discuss them. Pupils, in these discussions, could easily be led to talk, not only of the articles themselves, but of the primitive life of which they were the exponents; the uses to which they were put; the reasons for the selection of the various materials; the ingenuity and manual skill shown in making them; the conditions which led to their being made; and the reasons for the various types of the same specimen. Thus, a discussion of a buffalo-horn ladle would bring out the fact that it must have been made when and where buffalo horns were more easily obtained than any other material of which a ladle could be made; and that an Iroquois hunter built his house of bark rather than of skin or adobe, merely because, where he lived, bark was more easily obtained. In fact, such discussions would tend to bring out a clear idea of Indian life, as influenced by environment.

and support by the intelligent people of the state, and by the state itself.

3. To provide a place of meeting for its members, friends and interested persons visiting the fair, and to thus facilitate the exchange of knowledge and information.

4. To extend its membership, and to collect from sources not otherwise readily accessible, such clues and information as might prove useful to it in its future work.

THE EXHIBIT.

Owing to the generally crowded condition of all of the buildings on the grounds, the space courteously allotted to the society in the county building, by the State Board of Agriculture, was a rather smaller one than had been anticipated. For that reason a number of interesting and instructive features which might otherwise have been introduced had to be abandoned, and the entire exhibit somewhat curtailed. For this and other reasons the exhibit of actual specimens, which with the large number of collections at the society's service might have been made very extensive, was limited to a synoptical series of Wisconsin materials in clay, bone, stone and metal occupying a single large table case, a large number of photographs, prints and carefully prepared drawings taking their place.

These latter together with a number of maps, charts, diagrams, plats, and descriptive labels were carefully arranged upon the display boards and walls of the exhibit space. They were here grouped under such convenient geographical and scientific divisions and in such a manner as to enable the visitor to locate quickly and to study, as far as illustrated, the early aboriginal life of the region or regions in which he happened to be particularly interested.

The display boards and wall space at the entrance of the exhibit and facing the main aisle of the building, were occupied by printed labels explanatory of the purpose and work of the society, by diagrams of the types of Wisconsin earthworks, copies of its circulars and publications and by a beautiful series of photographs of mounds and village sites, implements and ornaments and other features best calculated to attract and interest the visitor. In the accompanying illustration of the exhibit

these display boards have been turned inward to enable the photographing of the interior. The one at the left has been reversed.

The reverse sides of these boards were devoted to special exhibits, that at the right of the entrance being occupied with a fine series of photographs illustrating Indian life, and of the noted chiefs of the various Wisconsin Indian tribes of early historic times; and that to the left of the entrance and a portion of the adjoining wall, by a collection of photographs of Wisconsin's pioneer archeologists and of such photographs as could be secured on short notice, of the present officers and members of the society.

On the rear and side walls, beginning at the left, was arranged a display indicative of the archeological features of the Lake Michigan shore region, and adjoining it another illustrative of those of the Rock river valley, followed in regular order by the several other regions as indicated in the catalogue accompanying this report. The exhibits included in each such division were accompanied by an archeologic map of the region and by appropriate descriptive labels. Each photograph, print, plat and drawing was also furnished with an individual label and with the name of the exhibitor or collection.

Upon a centertable was placed a visitors register, and literature for distribution to visitors. In a small revolving bookcase, books and pamphlets were accessible to the student. A desk and chairs were also provided.

From the entrance of the exhibit, looking through the open door of the building, were to be seen a neatly inclosed group of two burial mounds, the preservation of which had been secured by the society several years previously, these serving as an object lesson to the visitor.

THOSE PARTICIPATING.

Early in the season, invitations to participate in the society's exhibit were extended to its members in all parts of Wisconsin and the desirability of having each region well represented, made plain. A very large number of these recognizing the value and importance of the making of such a display at the time, cheerfully availed themselves of the opportunity to do Wisconsin

archeology and the society a service, and full credit is given to them in the annexed catalogue. Only a comparatively small number of those actively interested failed to respond or to keep promises made to the society, and these may generally be known by the absence of their names in the counties which they represent.

Of those contributing to the success of the exhibit and deserving of special credit for their great interest and activity there may be mentioned Dr. Geo. L. Collie, dean of Beloit College, the Logan Museum of Archaeology alone contributing a large number of interesting and valuable stone and copper implements and ornaments, and a series of photographs, maps and diagrams; Mr. W. H. Elkey, who exhibited a fine series of copper, iron, clay and stone implements and ornaments; W. H. Ellsworth who exhibited a series of the heavier stone implements, and of slate, steatite, catlinite and other ornaments and ceremonials, and President Geo. A. West who caused to be represented by means of specimens and photographs the various types of aboriginal pipes of this state.

Great credit is likewise due to Mr. H. P. Hamilton who exhibited a series of sixty large sized photographs of the valuable materials in his own and the A. W. Robinson collections; to Mr. S. D. Mitchell who contributed a like number illustrative of his rich collection of Green Lake and Marquette county materials; to Mr. Rudolph Kuehne who caused to be prepared for this occasion fifteen large sized photographs of his most interesting Sheboygan county pieces; to Mr. F. M. Caldwell who contributed forty photographs of specimens, mounds, village sites, etc.; to Mr. Paul A. Seifert to whom is largely due the credit of the extensive Richland county display and to A. and J. Gerend, Rolland L. Porter, Dr. W. G. McLachlan, F. M. Benedict, J. P. Schumacher, H. Geo Schuette, Frank Mueller, Prof. T. H. Lewis, Prof. M. H. Smith, A. H. Porter, Mrs. E. House, Miss Julia A. Lapham, W. J. Boehme, Dr. Louis Falge, T. D. Brown, H. W. Stark, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, H. E. Cole, H. R. Denison, Dr. Louis Lotz, G. A. Oberholzer and others.

To the Davenport Academy of Sciences, Wisconsin Historical Society, Minnesota Historical Society, American Museum of Natural History, and the officers and members of the Missouri

ROLLAND L. PORTER.

Vice-President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Plate 5.

Historical Society the society is particularly indebted for their kind participation.

It desires also to offer acknowledgment for the kind services and excellent co-operation of the West Allis Malleable Iron and Chain Belt Company (F. G. von Spreckelson and O. L. Hollister), who erected the framework of its booth, to the T. A. Chapman Company (E. G. McGillvra) for the loan of the draperies, to the Wollaeger Manufacturing Company (L. J. Wollaeger) for the loan of the furniture, and of the Clark Engraving Company (J. M. Clark), Osgood Engraving Company (H. M. Weinstock), The Citizens Business League (R. B. Watrous), Philip Wells, J. G. Gregory, Frank Cannon, and to the various Milwaukee and state papers.

THE RESULTS.

The great success in every way of the exhibit should be a matter of congratulation to the society's members and to its ever increasing number of friends, and allied societies. It is a pleasure to note from the great interest shown therein by our citizens both before and since its being, that the preservation of our antiquities and of the vast amount of information regarding them, is becoming a matter of much concern to Wisconsin people. During the week it was visited by hundreds of persons from many widely separated parts of Wisconsin, and was by many pronounced to be the most interesting purely educational feature of the great fair. Not a few of these, among them educators, legislators and professional men, became deeply interested in the work of the society.

Some whose efforts had never extended beyond the mere collection of "Indian relics" were induced to broaden and extend the range of their interest and efforts.

Not a few desirable and capable workers were enrolled. Representatives of several Wisconsin and other educational institutions made trips to the fair for the purpose of viewing the exhibit. The landmarks clubs and various county historical and pioneer associations were well represented. A large number of the society's members also registered, some traveling long distances for this purpose. Many of our co-workers residing in

various widely separated parts of the state were thus able to meet and to form acquaintanceships which will in the future prove of benefit to the society and themselves. As a result of these gatherings there is being discussed the desirability of the holding of a state meeting at next year's fair.

President G. A. West, Vice Presidents Rolland L. Porter and W. H. Ellsworth, and the Messrs. W. H. Elkey, O. J. Habheggar, A. Wenz, E. G. Kohlsaat, J. H. Glazer and others assisted the curator during the week in receiving and interesting the large number of visitors.

With the aid of these gentlemen a very considerable amount of archeological and historical data and information was collected from various sources. This will prove of value to the society in its future researches.

For the information of such of the society's members and patrons who were, for various reasons, unable to attend or to participate in the exhibit there is published the folowing catalogue.

Catalogue of the Exhibit.

PIONEER ARCHEOLOGISTS.

These were represented by photographs of the following:—Dr. Increase A. Lapham, Dr. Philo R. Hoy, Dr. Stephen D. Peet, Prof. T. H. Lewis, Moses Strong, W. H. Canfield, Hon. Geo. Gale, Dr. F. W. Putnam, Dr. I. W. Foster, F. S. Perkins and L. H. Bunnell.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Photographs of the following named gentlemen were exhibited:—Geo. A. West, Rolland L. Porter, J. G. Albright W. H. Ellsworth, P. V. Lawson, H. A. Crosby, O. L. Hollister, Dr. Geo. L. Collie, Very Rev. J. J. Fox, Harlan I. Smith, E. B. Usher, A. B. Stout, D. I. Bushnell, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Prof. J. E. Barnard, P. A. Siefert, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, L. R. Whitney, S. D. Mitchell, C. H. Ellsworth, Rev. Wm Metzdorf, Prof. A. R. Clifton, H. P. Hamilton, F. M. Benedict, J. P. Schumacher, Dr. A. Gerend, G. H. Mainwaring, Prof. M. H. Smith, Dr. W. E. Wolfrum, Frank Mueller, A. H. Porter, Rudolph Kuehne, H. E. Cole, J. W. Evans, John Gerend, Eugene Teeple, J. J. Gilman, A. E. Gray, A. Biersach, H. Altschwager, M. W. Schober, E. S. Dooley, W. J. Boehme, C. A. Koubeck, A. Wenz, H. R. Denison and C. E. Brown.

INDIANS.

These were represented by photographs and prints as follows:

Winnebago.—Spoon Decorah or DeKauray, Big Hawk, chief of the Pike lake, Marathon county, band, David Big Hawk, his son, White Cloud (Wabo-ki-eshi-ik), Old Deer, and a group of Wisconsin Winnebagoes.

Menomini.—Oshkosh, his son Reginald Oshkosh, Ni-ya-ta-wo-po-mis, last chief of the Waupaca county band, and a group of Reservation Menomini.

Sac and Fox.—Black Hawk or Black Sparrow Hawk, several likenesses representing the noted chief as a warrior, and in citizen's garb, Nash-ea-kusk or Na-su-es-kuk, his son, and Keokuk.

Pottawatomi.—Shaubena, Smoky, and a group of Oconto county Pottawatomis.

Kickapoo—Kee-an-ne-kuk, or the Foremost man, the Kickapoo prophet.

Chippewa or Ojibwa.—Pebe, a medicine man, and a group of La-Pointe Reservation Chippewa.

Dakota or Sioux.—Wah-pa-sha, or the Leaf, Little Six (Shakopee or Shak-pe-dan), Cut Nose, Little Crow (Ia-oyah-doota) and other Upper Mississippi Valley Sioux chiefs and warriors.

New York Indians.—Mrs. Catherine Stanton.

The Lake Michigan Shore Region.

DOOR COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—G. A. West, L. R. Whitney, J. P. Schumacher and H. P. Hamilton.

The exhibits consisting of an iron trade axe (one of a cache of seven similar implements found beneath a stump on Detroit island), sketches of a pottery trumpet-shaped pipe, copper axe and rotary spearpoint from Washington island, photograph of an effigy pipe from Jacksonport, and sketches and photographs of a ridged copper chisel, copper gouge 11¼ inches in length, catlinite micmac pipe, oval Huronian slate banner stone, bone awl and four-pronged bone harpoon, from Sturgeon Bay, Union township and other localities.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Sketches of a series of the characteristic flint implements of the Kewaunee river region, illustrating thirty distinct types.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—H. P. Hamilton, H. Geo. Schuette, Dr. Louis Falge and Prof. M. H. Smith.

Much of the credit for the completeness of the exhibit of this county is due to the activity and interest of Mr. Henry P. Hamilton of Two Rivers. Among the large series of photographs and drawings exhib-

ited by him were: Views of the extensive lake shore village, camp and workshop sites between Two Rivers and Two Creeks, seven miles in extent; sketches of a series of potsherds from these sites, illustrating the variety of ornamentation; photographs of two pottery vessels, the larger ten inches high and weighing ten pounds, and the smaller of about the size of an ordinary coffee cup; and sketch of a cache consisting of a flint ceremonial, arrowpoints, 125 leaf-shaped blanks, a copper spearpoint and 35 mammoth copper beads. Also photographs of typical series of the flint and quartzite and of the numerous types of copper implements and ornaments found there.

Prof. M. Hale Smith contributed an interesting plan and description of a Menomini Indian village with its accompanying planting grounds, provision caches, basswood mortars, cemetery, fords and trails, located on the Neshota river near Mishicott, in 1855.

The archaeology of the Manitowoc river and of its forks was illustrated by Dr. Louis Falge by diagrams of the village sites and burial places, by a plat of an unrecorded group of linear mounds near Quarry P. O. and by photographs and drawings of the characteristic stone and copper implements and ornaments.

Of especial interest were photographs of a large copper knife remarkable for the transverse ornamental incisions on its blade, a catlinite tube pipe, of a large flint ceremonial knife, and other implements exhibited by H. Geo. Schuette.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—R. Kuehne, Dr. A. Gerend, J. Gerend, Geo. W. Wolff, E. S. Wiesse, W. H. Ellsworth and the American Museum of Natural History.

To the Messrs. Rudolph Kuehne and A. and J. Gerend great credit is due for the interest and completeness of the Sheboygan county exhibit. The extensive Black river and New Amsterdam lake shore village sites, from which these painstaking students have collected for many years, were represented by representative series of the clay, stone, bone, horn, shell and native and trade metal implements and ornaments obtained there. These were rendered additionally interesting by views of the sites and a plat of the Black River Group of effigy and burial mounds, prepared by Doctor Gerend.

Of special interest were photographs of a series of restored pottery vessels, illustrating a number of sizes and distinct patterns, of several catlinite effigy pendants, a small native silver knife; and of fine series of copper awls, points, needles and fishhooks. Several types of copper spear and harpoon points shown in the Kuehne photographs were of patterns not previously reported.

The sites of the rich Sheboygan river region and its tributary streams were illustrated by photographs of stone and copper implements obtained from various village sites and burial places.

Among other objects worthy of special mention were a fine series of fluted stone axes and including one with an ornamented poll, all of which are in the Kuehne cabinet. Of these, a remarkable axe of the long-bitted adze-form type, 11¾ inches in length and ornamented with nineteen longitudinal grooves on its front and the faces of its blade, attracted the attention of archaeological students throughout the fair.

Plate 6.

INDIAN CORNFIELD.
Wisconsin.

Courtesy of T. D. Brown.

It is very doubtful whether among the large number of fluted stone axes already found in Wisconsin, a finer specimen of aboriginal art in stone exists. Mr. Ellsworth exhibited photographs of a fine series of slate and steatite gorgets, and of a fine triangular stone adze 11¼ inches in length.

The archaeology of the townships of Rhine and Russell (including the Sheboygan marsh region) was admirably illustrated by a map prepared by G. W. Wolff, locating the local trails, village sites, workshops, sugar camps, cornfields, fish-traps, gravel-pit burials and mounds. Plats of the Gerber Ponds and Jung mound groups were also displayed. Sketches and photographs of a fluted stone axe, flint spade, and of a series of other stone and copper implements in the Wolff and other local collections were shown. Of interest was a photograph of a crushed human crania obtained with a bone burial in a local mound, exhibited by Dr. A. Gerend.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Exhibitor:—W. J. Boehme.

In this section there were shown photographs of a fine group of burial mounds preserved in Hilgen Spring Park at Cedarburg; and of an interesting series of stone balls, hammer stones, stone axes, celts and of chert and blue hornstone points, perforators and knives. There were also shown a collection of chips, flakes, fragments, blanks and rejects from workshop sites located along the Milwaukee river near Thiensville. A copy of a plat prepared in 1850 by Dr. Lapham, of a group of linear and conical mounds in section 22, Saukville township, added interest to the display.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—C. A. Koubeck, G. A. West, W. H. Elkey, W. H. Ellsworth, H. Altschwager and the Milwaukee *Sentinel.*

There were exhibited a fine series of photographs of the burial and effigy mounds of the Trowbridge group, prepared by Mr. Koubeck, of the Mitchell park village site; and of the excavation of an oval mound of the Teller group, and the Cement Mills region, prepared by Mr. Altschwager. Copies of plats of the above groups, and of the double inclosure formerly existing in Forest Home Cemetery, of an effigy and burial mound in an aboriginal cornfield formerly existing in Sherman's Addition, of a large inclosure on Wisconsin street (razed in 1835), were also shown. Photographs of two slate bird ceremonials found with several copper awls, accompanying a burial in the Carey gravel pit, of a platform and a turtle effigy pipe, slate forget and quartzite discoidal and a specimen of a large rock crystal disk were of special interest.

RACINE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—G. A. West, W. H. Elkey and the Logal Museum, Beloit College.

Diagrams of the ancient works formerly existing at Racine, Wind Lake and Burlington, and cross section drawings of burial mounds at Racine and Minister lake.

Photographs of a pottery vessel from a gravel pit near the banks of the Pishtaka river, of a handled pottery vessel from a burial mound on the banks of the Root river, Caledonia township, of a spatula-shaped copper spearpoint, of a Siouan pipe with leaded ornamentation, of a pottery pipe of Iroquoian pattern, of one of a cache of 40 hornstone disks taken from a peat bog near Racine; and specimens of a brown chalcedony knife and socketted copper spearpoints, were also exhibited.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Dr. A. Gerend and Dr. W. A. Phillips.

Drawing illustrating the characteristic ornamentation of potsherds from the "Sand Ridge" sites at Kenosha, and of a series of flint implements from the camp sites of the Silver and Camp lakes region.

Series of plates illustrating the successive steps in the shaping of a stone celt or hatchet, from a cobblestone to the finished implement.

Rock River Region.

DODGE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Mrs. E. House, B. W. Davis, Stanley Johnson and G. A. West.

Diagrams of a group of mounds on the northeast shore of Fox lake, prepared by B. W. Davis, and of the Snyder group of effigy and other mounds near Beaver Dam.

Photographs of the framework of Indian tepees and bark lodges located near Fox lake.

Photographs of a hematite axe, of stone axes, celts, a hammer stone, flint disks, knives, points, perforators, slate gorgets, copper spuds, and of a socketted copper spearpoint from Reeseville sites; exhibited by Mrs. E. House.

Photograph of an interesting slate bird pipe in the O. T. Lahman collection.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Copies from the original plats of Dr. I. A. Lapham and L. L. Sweet, of mound groups at Pike lake and in Trenton township.

Series of photographs illustrating various forms of flat-stemmed, spatula-shaped and socketted copper spear and arrowpoints, and knives. Also of a copper axe, crescent, brass trade chain-bracelet, and series of slate gorgets.

Brown chalcedony spearpoint. Exhibited by the Logan Museum of Beloit College.

DANE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Dr. W. G. McLachlan, American Museum of Natural History and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

A fine and interesting series of photographs, prepared by Dr. McLachlan, illustrating groups of round, linear and "parapet" mounds and a circular inclosure on the shores of Mud and Waubesa lakes.

Photographs of an iron "Jourdain" tomahawk pipe inlaid with two copper bands and a crescent, and copper spuds from the shores of Waubesa lake, and of a hematite cone.

Photograph of the State Historical Library at Madison where are to be seen extensive collections of stone and copper implements.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Rolland L. Porter, Dr. Emil Wahl, Prof. Paul Dietrichson, A. C. Drown, Dr. Louis Lotz, G. A. West, Miss Julia A. Lapham, W. H. Elkey and W. H. Ellsworth.

Plat, after Dr. I. A. Lapham, of the Dewey group of effigy and other mounds in Vernon township.

A series of interesting photographs, prepared by Mr. Porter, of burial, oval and effigy mounds at Big Bend, Dodges Corners, of a mound preserved in Cutler Park at Waukesha and mounds elsewhere along the Fox (Pishtaka) river.

Photographs of a turtle mound at Silver lake, and of a plot of Pottawatomi graves at "Camp Thomas," Big Muskego lake.

Plat of the Regula group of effigy, round and oval mounds at Summit, prepared by A. C. Drown.

Original plats of a "swan" and other effigy mounds at Summit, prepared by Dr. I. A. Lapham.

Photographs of effigy and platform pipes from the stone chamber in the Nicholai mound at Big Bend, of an eleven pound grooved stone axe, of a characteristic series of flint and other stone implements in the Porter collection, and of a long-bitted stone axe, 10½″ in length.

Specimens of a slate birdstone, with incised ornamentation, and of a fluted stone axe with a spirally grooved poll, exhibited by W. H. Ellsworth.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Plat of the ancient works at Aztalan and of a group of mounds near Aztalan, after the original surveys of Dr. I. A. Lapham.

Photographs of a copper awl; and of a flint spearpoint 7″ in length. Exhibitor, H. R. Denison.

ROCK COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Logan Museum, Beloit College, and W. P. Clarke.

The completeness of the exhibit of this county is due to the interest and activity of Dr. Geo. L. Collie, Dean of Beloit College.

Photograph of Memorial Hall at Beloit. Map locating the Rock county mound groups.

Surveys of interesting groups of mounds preserved on the college campus, along Rock river and along Turtle creek, prepared by Beloit students under the direction of Dr. Collie.

Photograph of a Lake Koshkonong village site.

Photograph illustrating the stone, copper and iron implements in the Clarke cabinet. Photograph of a stone axe with a fluted poll and blade.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Chalcedony knife, exhibited by the Logan Museum.

Photographs of a double-bitted fluted stone axe, lead-inlaid Siouan pipe and of a catlinite gorget.

Fox River Valley Region.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Photographs of a Menomini Indian cemetery, medicine lodge and Manitou rock or "spirit" stone on the Wolf River reservation. Exhibitor, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

Photographs of a cylindrical copper harpoon and spatula-shaped copper spearpoint. Ridged copper chisel 13¼" long, and a flat copper chisel 10½" long. Exhibitor, W. H. Elkey.

OCONTO COUNTY.

Photograph of a remarkable cache of copper implements consisting of two arrowpoints, leaf-shaped blade, axe, crescent, banner stone and curved knife or sword, obtained from a gravel bank in the city of Oconto, Oct. 1, 1899. The knife measures 20" from tip to tip, and weighs 18½ ounces.

The crescent is 10" in length and weighs 21 ounces. The copper banner stone is of exceptional interest being one of only two that have been found.

Photograph of a stone gouge 10½" in length. Exhibitor, H. P. Hamilton.

BROWN COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—J. P. Schumacher, M. W. Schober, E. E. Bailey and Miss Julia A. Lapham.

Print illustrating home life in a Menomini Indian camp in early historic times.

Photograph of the Kellogg Library at Green Bay where the Schumacher collection is deposited for the benefit of the public.

Photographs of the historic village site at Red Banks, of an aboriginal village site near Green Bay (with provision cache in the foreground), and of a burial place near Benderville.

Photographs of a huge earthern vessel in the Schumacher collection. This specimen is 22" in depth and has a capacity of 2⅛ bushels. It was restored from 450 pieces.

Series of photographs of potsherds, stone arrow and spearpoints, knives, perforators, axes, celts, chisels, gouges, and of copper axes, points, awls, knives, pendants, rings, bracelets and beads in the Schumacher, Bailey and Schober collections.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—T. R. Fowler, O. J. Habhegger, Harold Lawson, H. E. Knapp and the American Museum of Natural History.

Print of the celebrated Butte des Morts or "Hill of the Dead" near Menasha, as it appeared in 1827; and diagrams of the Oakwood group of mounds and of an inclosure near Rush lake.

Photographs of a bird ceremonial, of a notched flint spade, 7½" in length; of a jasper spearpoint 7½" in length, of a catlinite disk pipe, and of two pottery vessels respectively from an aboriginal cemetery at Manser's bay, and from a mound near Oshkosh.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Photographs of a copper spatula, quartzite knife, stone chisel, catlinite disk pipe; and of a pottery vessel from a mound near Wautoma, exhibited by F. M. Caldwell and E. S. Wiesse.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—S. D. Mitchell, Frank Mueller, F. M. Caldwell, W. H. Elkey, and the American Museum of Natural History.

Illustration of the Mitchell's Glen "museum," a log house, where is exhibited a valuable collection of aboriginal artifacts in clay, stone, bone and metal.

A series of 60 photographs illustrating the contents of the Mitchell collection, and including among many others, photographs of three pottery vessels; of a large series of copper flakes, awls, needles, fishhooks, points, knives, chisels, axes, and ornaments; of a series of flash metal and silver brooches, clasps and bangles; of flint and quartzite blanks, disks, perforators, knives, arrow and spearpoints, etc.; of stone balls, net-weights, hammers, axes, celts, spuds, chisels, dishes; of pottery lead and stone pipes; and of a bird ceremonial, gorgets, banner stones and discoidals.

Of special interest are photographs of a large series of bone implements obtained from a "sacred" spring, in a peat bog, near the banks of the Fox river, and into which following an aboriginal custom, known to have prevailed elsewhere, they were probably cast, from time to time, to propitiate some manitou or spirit, supposed to dwell there. These include bone awls, points, harpoons, scrapers, daggers, perforated bear's teeth, tally bones, engraved bones, etc. "With them were found human bones, and bones of fish, birds and of the otter, beaver, wolf, bear, deer, elk and of other animals—in sufficient quantity to load two wagons,—and a few stone, and copper implements, and many fragments of pottery. All of the larger bones, together with the human bones, were split and broken." S. D. Mitchell.

Two discoidals or "tchunkee" stones, one of red Waushara granite and the other of brown quartzite, are beautiful examples of aboriginal handiwork. A series of fluted stone axes and a stone saw are of unusual interest.

Plate 8.

Courtesy of H. W. Stark.

CHIPPEWA INDIAN CEMETERY.
Lake Vieux Desert, Vilas County.

Exhibited by Mr. Frank Mueller:—Plats of the Devil's Elbow and Morse groups of burial mounds near Princeton. Series of photographs of copper fishhooks, awls, needles, points, knives, axe, spud and crescent, and of chert, hornstone and quartzite scrapers, points and knives. Of especial interest were a remarkable carved agalmatolite ornament of pronounced Northwest Coast pattern, circular slate pendant with notched edges, small stone dish with facetted sides and a shuttle-shaped slate bannerstone.

Exhibited by Mr. F. M. Caldwell:—A Series of 25 photographs of Green lake and Marquette county materials and including specimens of float and worked copper, awls, fishhooks, points, axe, knives, beads and crescent; of chert points, awls, scrapers and knives; of a series of quartzite implements; of a series of argillite points; of a series of rock crystal points, of "tortoiseshell" chalcedony implements; of an obsidian point; of a series of "plummets" and "pottery slicks," of a series of stone axes and celts, saw, potsherds, bannerstones; of a collection flash metal and silver brooches and bangles; and of shell beads, bone comb(?), perforated teeth and engraved bone ornaments.

Exhibited by others:—Photographs of a piece of worked copper, of a socketted copper spearpoint 7″ in length, and of a spatula-shaped point. Wild rice in the hull and in sheaves.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

A fine series of photographs prepared by F. M. Caldwell, of the aboriginal fireplaces on the Royce village site, of effigy and burial mounds in the Cannon Grove group, and of burial mounds on the Platz farm. Also of a series of sadly mutilated mounds on the Wisconsin Central Railway right-of-way and adjoining lands, and of a stone chamber in a burial mound. All of the above are on the north and east shores of Buffalo lake. Some of the burial mounds are 40 feet in diameter and 7 or more feet in height.

Photograph of a human skull pierced by a flint arrowpoint, taken from a Buffalo lake mound. Exhibited by H. R. Denison.

Wisconsin Valley Region.

VILAS COUNTY.

Photographs taken by H. W. Stark of a Chippewa Indian village and cemetery at Lake Vieux Desert. The burials are made in the ground, the grave being covered by a rather well constructed board cabin or shelter, several feet in height. At one end is a small window-like opening for the introduction at intervals of sweetmeats, food and tobacco for the departed. Drawing of a limestone micmac pipe from a mound on Fox island, Rest lake.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Drawings of a slate gorget, and of a ridged copper chisel 10″ in length.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Print illustrating the making of a birchbark canoe. Photograph exhibited by W. H. Elkey of four of a cache of eight blue hornstone knives, obtained at New Lisbon.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Drawings of a limestone pendant and of two catlinite disk pipes.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Illustration of old Fort Winnebago near which was located the historic portage over which the Wisconsin Indians portaged their canoes and dug-outs from the Fox into the Wisconsin river. Courtesy of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Chalcedony knife, exhibited by W. H. Elkey.

Drawings of L-shaped slate ceremonial, fluted stone axe and limestone micmac pipe.

SAUK COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—H. E. Cole, A. B. Stout, W. H. Canfield, E. C. Perkins, Rev. J. G. Laurer, Miss Julia A. Lapham, A. G. Buckley, H. P. Hamilton and the American Museum of Natural History.

Illustration of a Winnebago winter camp near Baraboo. Copy of W. H. Canfield's "Outline Sketches of Sauk County," with illustrations of his original surveys of the celebrated "man" mound, of an octagonal inclosure at Dellona, and other interesting groups of aboriginal earthworks.

Original surveys and re-surveys of groups of effigy and other mounds near Baraboo, made by Prof. A. G. Stout during the years 1903 to 1905.

Photographs illustrating the Devil's lake region, the quartzite ridges, and the excavation of a mound near Baraboo. Also of a series of native copper and brass trade bracelets, short-base platform pipe of Barron catlinate, lead-inlaid, Siouan chlorite pipe, ribbon-slate bannerstone, fragment of the leg-bone of a bear (?) pierced by a triangular flint arrowpoint, stone spud 14½" in length, series of quartzite implements including a knife 9" in length, and of a cache of 86 chert blanks, the specimens ranging from 2 to 6" in length and the total weight being 5½ pounds.

Small series of quartzite implements to illustrate the local range of form and color.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—P. A. Seifert, E. H. Stiles, Davenport Academy of Sciences, C. E. Brown and G. A. West.

Diagrams prepared by Mr. Seifert locating several interesting groups of mounds, village and workshop sites located at and near Richland City. Photographs of three caches of flint implements, the three illustrating various stages in the manufacture of a flint arrowpoint. A synoptical collection prepared by Mr. Seifert illustrating the materials obtained from Richland City sites and including flint nodules, chips,

birchbark and rush mats. When used to lodge visitors from the neighboring Lac Courte D'Oreilles reservation it is divided into compartments by means of rush mats suspended from the roof. Drawing of a series of flint implements from the Shell lake region.

BARRON COUNTY.

Photographs of a slate gorget, and of another of purplish Barron county catlinite.

PIERCE COUNTY.

Photograph of a two-pronged copper crescent-shaped ornament from Spring lake. Exhibited by H. P. Hamilton.

DUNN COUNTY.

Photograph of copper chisel from Eau Galle. Exhibitor, W. H. Ellsworth.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Engraving showing a band of Sioux Indians playing their favorite game of lacrosse, on the ice, tepees in the background. Exhibited by Miss Julia A. Lapham.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Photographs of a large socketted copper spearpoint, and of a two-holed catlinite gorget. Exhibited by W. H. Ellsworth.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Diagram and photographs of a series of three large platform mounds on the crest of a high hill and overlooking the Black river valley at Trempealeau. Exhibited by G. H. Squier.

Photographs of "Pictograph Rock," a ledge located on the south side of the bay and northwest of Trempealeau, bearing Indian carvings; and of an aboriginal rock-shelter at Galesville, the sides of which are covered with carvings representing snakes, birds, mammals, men, etc. Exhibited by Prof. T. H. Lewis.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Photographs by Mr. G. A. Oberholzer of an interesting group of conical and burial mounds located in Myrick Park at La Crosse. Plan of a group of earthworks located near La Crosse, illustrations of Indian pictographs on the walls of a cave at West Salem. Plan of a group of linear and other mounds in Lewis valley and sketch of a catlinite disk pipe from Onalaska.

Plate 10.

INDIAN COPPER PITS.
Lake Superior.

Courtesy of T. D. Brown.

VERNON COUNTY.

A series of four steatite platform pipes and a small pottery vessel obtained from a burial mound in Bergen township, and exhibited by G. A. West. The base of the larger of these remarkable pipes is 9″ in length and 4¼″ in width. Sketches of a granite birdstone and of a steatite handled pipe.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Archeologic map of the county, and plat of the Armstrong group of eleven burial and one effigy mound, located near Lynxville. Prepared by Dr. Cyrus Thomas.

Photographs of a stone gorget, curved base monitor pipe and of a large copper awl, copper beads, and sheet-copper-covered, circular wooden brooches from a mound at Prairie du Chien. Exhibited by the Davenport Academy of Sciences.

GRANT COUNTY.

Plat of "Elephant" mound, and of the Glen group of animal, conical and linear mounds known as "the procession of mounds," the latter after the original survey by Moses Strong.

Photographs of a crescent-shaped copper ornament and of a spear-point from a mound at Cassville, and of a section of a large pottery vessel handsomely ornamented with indentations and roulette markings. Exhibited by the Davenport Academy of Sciences.

Photographs of a porphyritic syenite bannerstone. Exhibited by H. R. Denison.

Drawings of two sheet-copper-sheathed, wooden earspools.

Lake Superior Shore Region.

ISLE ROYALE.

Wash drawing prepared by Mr. T. D. Brown to illustrate the aboriginal mining of copper, showing the series of shallow pits, and illustrating the cracking of the rock by means of fire and water, its breaking by means of stone mauls, of wooden paddles or shovels for digging and removing the loose rock and dirt, of wooden bowls for bailing out the pits, of wooden poles or levers for elevating the larger masses, and of stone and metal implements for cutting it up.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Photograph showing the Portage Entry camp sites where the aborigines encamped on their journeys to and from the ancient copper workings. Exhibited by Mr. J. T. Reeder.

Drawings of a series of copper implements and ornaments from the above mentioned site.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Drawing of a fluted stone axe, 9¼" in length and weighing 8½ pounds. Exhibited by Dr. Louis Lotz.

Drawings of a series of flint arrow and spearpoints from La Pointe.

Other Regions.

ILLINOIS.

Series of photographs of the Great Cahokia, Merrill, Fox, Round, Sugar Loaf, Hay Rick, Bluff Top and other mounds of the Cahokia group, located in the great American Bottoms on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, near East St. Louis. The Great Cahokia or Monk's Mound, is 100 feet in height, its base measurement being about 700 by 1100 feet, and the area covered about 18 acres. It stands due north and south, fronting south. From the south end three terraces project from its base. They are about 40 feet high and 250 feet long. The ascent from these terraces to the level summit is very abrupt—over 45 degrees.

Within a radius of 10 miles of this mound are over 100 mounds varying in height from 10 to 100 feet. Exhibited by Dr. C. A. Peterson.

Casts illustrating the Great Cahokia Mound. Exhibited by courtesy of J. M. Wulfing. Series of photographs and report describing the excavation, in May, 1905, of the N. D. McEvers mound, in the town of Montezuma, in Pike county. This mound was 28 feet in height and 130 feet in diameter. The excavation was conducted under the direction of D. I. Bushnell, J. M. Wulfing and Dr. W. F. Parks. Exhibited by D. I. Bushnell. Series of novaculite disks from the above mound. Exhibited by D. I. Bushnell and J. M. Wulfing.

Large polished flint ceremonial knife, and a grooved stone axe, remarkable for the distinct circular depression on either face of the blade. Exhibitor, J. W. Evans.

MISSOURI.

Photograph of a hematite axe, celt, cone and plummet. Exhibitor, Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

Casts of three large flint spades. Exhibited by courtesy of Dr. W. F. Parks.

Photographs of and specimens from an aboriginal hematite mine near Leslie, Franklin county, and from the burrows and ore pockets in which 2,000 flint, granite and hematite mauls were taken from an area of 80 by 100 feet and from 10 to 15 feet in depth. Exhibitor, D. I. Bushnell.

Photograph of a grooved native copper axe from Boone county. Exhibitor, M. C. Long.

MINNESOTA.

Photograph of a buffalo vertebrae pierced by an iron arrowpoint. Exhibitor, H. R. Denison.

Series of photographs of the ledges and scenery near Pipestone, from which for hundreds of years the aborigines of Wisconsin and ad-

Plate 11. Courtesy of Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

SIOUX INDIAN QUARRYING CATLINITE.

Pipestone, Minn.

joining states have obtained the sacred red pipestone (catlinite) and from which numerous pipes and ornaments since recovered from Wisconsin soil were made. Also photographs illustrating the quarrying of pipestone and the shaping of pipestone articles by Sioux Indians of the present day. Exhibitor, Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

ARCHEOLOGICAL LITERATURE OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO THE WISCONSIN STUDENT.

LEE R. WHITNEY.

Treasurer, Wisconsin Archeological Society.

It is of the greatest interest to the Wisconsin Archeological Society that those now enlisted in its cause, and not already thus supplied, should provide themselves with such standard archeological literature as is readily obtainable, and as is necessary to the intelligent study and the proper appreciation of the long neglected antiquities of our state. Not infrequently in the past several years the society has received from various members, local societies and state libraries inquiries for such literature touching this subject, as might be most desirable and readily available. To meet the now increasing demand for such information there is offered this small but selected list of books, pamphlets and periodicals, and which it is believed are best suited to the present needs of our co-workers in the local field. Most of them have the further recommendation of being within reach of the average student's purse.

Of all but the most recent of the books listed, well preserved copies may also be secured, if desirable, of any of the large second-hand bookshops in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

The society may be consulted for further information or assistance.

The List.

BOOKS.

Introduction to the Study of North American Archaeology. Cyrus Thomas.

Octavo. 488 pages. 108 illustrations. Printed in clear type, on superior quality of paper, neatly bound in buckram. Publishers, The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O. Price $2.00, delivered. The author through his long connection with the Bureau of Ethnology, has enjoyed unusual advantages in the preparation of such a volume. It is adapted to the use of students and of general readers and also as a text-book for academies and high schools.

The Antiquities of Wisconsin. Increase A. Lapham.

April 1855. 95 pages text. 61 figures, 55 plates and map.

This fine work with its accurate descriptions and surveys, and wealth of valuable information concerning the remarkable earthworks of our state is today, 50 years after its publication, still an authority on Wisconsin antiquities. It remains a monument to the self-sacrificing interest, and great scientific attainments of its distinguished author. Unfortunately for Wisconsin students, copies of it are now rare, bringing from $5.00 to $10.00, according to the binding, condition, etc. Every local educational institution and library should possess a copy.

Requests for copies may be sent to the Wisconsin Society and these will be complied with as opportunities to secure the work are offered.

Archaeological History of Ohio. Gerard Fowke.

April, 1902. Octavo. 260 pages. Fully illustrated with 300 maps, diagrams and reproductions of mounds, inclosures, etc.

Ohio is one of the richest states in the Union in antiquities, and this work while of the greatest interest to the people of that state, is also of inestimable value to archaeological students throughout our country. This work by a leading authority, is one of the most valuable of the recent contributions to American archaeology.

Published by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, O. Price $5.00, postage prepaid.

Prehistoric Implements. A Reference Book. Warren K Moorehead.

Large octavo. 1900. 621 figures, showing 3,000 specimens. 431 pages.

A work descriptive of the ornaments, utensils, and implements of pre-Columbian man in America. In its preparation its author was assisted by leading authorities in the several sections of our country, of the artifacts of which it is an illustrated descriptive catalogue. Its primary object is to inform the student and beginner, and to stimulate the study of the specimens in museums, and private collections. In it are chapters devoted to:—The Making and Study of Collections, etc., and on the archaeology of New England, the St. Lawrence basin and

Canada, the Ohio valley, the South, the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the Northwest, the Southwest, etc. No previous work has covered so broad a field in an equally narrow compass. Price $2.50. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O.

The Stone Age.

The author of the above work is preparing to succeed it with a more pretentious work of two volumes, to be an archaeological encyclopedia of the implements, ornaments, etc., of the prehistoric tribes of the United States. It will be illustrated "by more than a thousand figures illustrating some five thousand variations of types."

The cost of a Collector's Edition will be $4.50. Publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Emblematic Mounds and Animal Effigies. (Prehistoric America, Vol. 2.) Stephen D. Peet.

1898. Octavo. 395 pages. 300 figures and plates.

This work treats particularly of Wisconsin antiquities, and as such should be in the libraries of local students. In it its author has given his conclusions, obtained after years of study and investigation in the field, of the authorship, character and significance of Wisconsin's aboriginal remains. Included in it are chapters devoted to the animal effigies and their locations, animals represented by the effigies, their attitudes, their religious character, emblematic mounds and native symbols, and native mythology, agricultural works, village and clan residences, the authorship of the effigies, etc. Price, $4.00. To members of the Wisconsin Society, $1.50. Publishers, The American Antiquarian, Chicago.

The Antiquities of Tennessee and Adjacent States.

Gates P. Thruston.

Royal octavo. 320 pages. Illustrated with 21 full page photo-type plates and 252 wood-cuts. Second edition with new chapters, illustrations and notes.

This work is the result of years of patient investigation, and prolonged and well matured thought on the part of its distinguished author. It is written in a style well calculated to make a serious subject readable and attractive. There are detailed the results of recent excavations among the mounds and stone graves of Tennessee which have brought to light a number of new objects, illustrating the arts and industries of the mound building tribes of the Mississippi valley. Cloth, net, $4.00. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O.

Primitive Man in Ohio. Warren K. Moorehead.

Octavo. 1892. 62 illustrations (mostly full page). 246 pages of text.

While largely confined to the mound building tribes of the Ohio valley, it should prove of interest and value to students everywhere. It covers the exploration of more than 100 mounds, many graves and village sites, and describes various implements and their uses. Price by mail, $2.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City, N. Y.

Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Organized June 12, 1899. Incorporated March 23, 1903.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE PUBLIC

Awakening an interest in the historical and educational importance of Wisconsin antiquities.

Securing the preservation of Wisconsin mounds. Protecting others from vandalism.

Conducting surveys and researches in all parts of the state.

Establishing bureau of record where manuscripts, notes, photographs, sketches, diagrams, maps and other matter relating to the early aboriginal occupation of the state is preserved.

Encouraging the establishment of collections of local aboriginal artifacts in the educational institutions of the state.

Providing for the free distribution of its publications to these institutions.

Establishing a travelling library of archaeological and historical literature.

Holding public meetings and lectures.

Discouraging the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities.

Advocating the establishment of a chair of American archeology at Wisconsin University, and courses in archeology at other state colleges.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR ITS MEMBERS

Gives admission to its sessions, lectures and exhibitions.

Permits participation in its field meetings.

Gives instructions in field work.

Issues the Wisconsin Archeologist.

Circulates other literature among those actively interested.

Encourages intelligent collecting.

WHAT IT NEEDS

Additional members in all parts of the state.

Funds and increased subscriptions to carry on its work.

Active and intelligent workers everywhere.

PUBLICATIONS

Four volumes of the Wisconsin Archeologist have been issued. Volume 1 is out of print. The others may be purchased of the Secretary, CHARLES E. BROWN. Price $1.00 per volume. Sample or single numbers 25 cents each.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Volume 5, Number 2

January to April, 1906

ILLUSTRATED

Issued by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1906

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

George A. West

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Rolland L. Porter H. A. Crosby P. V. Lawson
A. B. Stout W. K. Flint

DIRECTORS

W. H. Ellsworth O. J. Habhegger

TREASURER

L. R. Whitney

SECRETARY AND CURATOR

Charles E. Brown

COMMITTEES

SURVEY, RESEARCH AND RECORD

J. G. Allbright Dr. Louis Falge Dr. Geo. L. Collie
Julia A. Lapham Dr. A. Gerend G. H. Squier
Dr. W. G. McLachlan Rev. S. T. Kidder Dr. Albert Salisbury

MEMBERSHIP

O. J. Habhegger Mrs. Jas. S. Peck Chas. Bodenbach
Fanny Schmellenmeyer O. T. Lahman J. W. Evans Jos. Frisque

COLLECTIONS

Dr. F. A. Traver Harriet B. Merrill Dr. W. O. Carrier
Rev. Wm. Metzdorf Jno. Gerend Dr. H. H. Schlaeger
Jos. Ringeisen, Jr.

PRESS

Ellis B. Usher Belle Blend H. E. Cole C. H. Ellsworth

SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held. The Executive Board meets each month.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00. Annual Members, $1.00.

All communications in regard to the Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office 1214 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Vol. 5, No. 2.

PAGE

Introduction 227
Explanation of Map and Illustrations 228
Early Surface Surveys 230
Work of the Sauk County Historical Society 231
Location and Topography 231

THE SUMMARY.

Delton:
- No. 1. Newport group 233
- No. 2. Lower Dells group 233
- No. 3. Chaffee mounds 235
- No. 4. Herwig village site 235
- No. 5. Steele cornfields 235
- No. 6. Wisconsin River group 235
- No. 7. Stage Road group 237
- No. 8. Atkinson mounds 237
- No. 9. Yellow Thunder's Forty 239
- Summary for Delton 240

Fairfield:
- No. 1. Polson group 240
- No. 2. Porter group and village site 241
- No. 3. Big Marsh group 242
- No. 4. Leach Creek group 242
- No. 5. Lower Narrows series, group 1 242
- No. 6. Lower Narrows series, group 2 243
- No. 7. Lower Narrows series, group 3 244
- Summary for Fairfield 244

Greenfield:
- No. 1. Garrisonville mound 246
- No. 2. Vanished mounds 246
- No. 3. Greenfield man mound 246
- No. 4. Cole mounds 247
- No. 5. McGilvra mounds 247
- No. 6. Cook mounds 247
- No. 7. Spring Run group 248
- No. 8. Carlson mounds 248
- No. 9. Jackson Creek group 249
- No. 10. Jackson Creek cornfields 249

PAGE
No. 11. Palmer mound and village site 249
No. 12. Langdon group 250
No. 13. Long Lizard group 251
No. 14. Linen Mill group 251
No. 15. Greenfield mounds 251
No. 16. Glen Creek mounds 252
Summary for Greenfield 252

Baraboo:
No. 1. Fair Ground mounds 252
No. 2. Crandall group 253
No. 3. Cornfield group 254
No. 4. Council House group 254
No. 5. Remington mounds 255
No. 6. Ridge Street mound 256
No. 7. Lyons village site 256
No. 8. Lyons mound 257
No. 9. Lyons cache 257
No. 10. Upper Mill Power mounds 258
No. 11. Canfield group 258
No. 12. Case mounds 258
No. 13. Tyler group 259
No. 14. South Side mounds 259
No. 15. Crest mound 260
No. 16. Potter mounds 260
No. 17. Maxwell mounds 260
No. 18. Williams intaglios and mounds 261
No. 19. Glover mounds 261
No. 20. Draper mounds 261
No. 21. Draper's Creek mounds 262
No. 22. Cemetery group 262
No. 23. Ryan mound 264
No. 24. Skillet's Creek mounds 264
No. 25. Howlett group 264
No. 26. Tinkham mounds 265
No. 27. Maple Grove mounds 265
No. 28. Cliff House mounds 265
No. 29. Terminal Moraine group 265
No. 30. Devils Lake effigy 266
Summary for Baraboo 266

Merrimack:
No. 1. Schneider mounds 267
No. 2. Devil's Nose effigy 267
No. 3. Mink effigies 267
No. 4. Lapham mounds 268
No. 5. Eagle mounds 268
No. 6. Merrimack mounds 269

PAGE
No. 7. Solitary mound ... 269
No. 8. Island tumulus ... 269
No. 9. Gross effigy ... 269
No. 10. Gross mound ... 270
No. 11. Lookout mounds ... 270
No. 12. Mother and Cub effigies ... 270
No. 13. River Bank group ... 270
No. 14. Train cache and mounds ... 271
No. 15. Searl's Creek group ... 271
No. 16. Kruger Creek group ... 272
No. 17. Siebecker mounds ... 273
Summary for Merrimack ... 273

Sumpter:
No. 1. Devil's Lake grave ... 274
No. 2. Quartzite Slab group ... 274
No. 3. Meyer's Mill cache ... 275
No. 4. School Yard mound ... 275
No. 5. Kingston mounds ... 275
No. 6. Stone mounds ... 276
No. 7. Johnson group ... 276
No. 8. Young mounds ... 277
Summary for Sumpter ... 277

Prairie du Sac:
No. 1. Prairie du Sac cornfields ... 277
No. 2. Sauk village ... 278
No. 3. Ortel mound ... 279
No. 4. Sauk City mounds ... 279
No. 5. Sauk Prairie groups ... 280
No. 6. Patterson mounds ... 280
No. 7. Saxer group ... 281
No. 8. Von Behren (Vonburn) group ... 281
No. 9. Honey Creek mounds ... 282
No. 10. Mosely group ... 282
Summary for Prairie du Sac ... 284
Summary of mounds in the entire area ... 284

Trails:
Wisconsin River trail ... 285
Other trails near Honey Creek ... 285
Trail from Sauk Prairie to Baraboo Rapids ... 286
Trails in Baraboo Valley ... 286
Trails leading north from the Baraboo River ... 286
Dells and Portage trail ... 287
Other trails ... 287

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

A. B. Stout, Vice President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society ..... Frontispiece

Facing page.

Archaeologic map of Eastern Sauk County..... 228

Plate.

I. Tumulus, in the Polson group..... 240
II. Man mound, in Greenfield..... 246
III. Pottery vessel, from tumulus in the Remington group... 254
IV. Lyon's cache..... 256
V. Mounds, in Merrimack..... 268
VI. Searl's Creek and Kruger's Creek groups..... 272
VII. Kingston mounds 276
VIII. Chief Yellow Thunder 282

Text Figures.

Figure Page

1. Lower Dells group..... 234
2. Wisconsin River group..... 236
3. Stage Road group..... 238
4. Mound in Polson group..... 241
5. Lower Narrows group, No. 3..... 245
6. Bear effigy in Spring Run group..... 248
7. Langdon group..... 250
8. Long Lizard group..... 251
9. Deer effigy in Crandall group..... 253
10. Cemetery group..... 263
11. Mound in Terminal Moraine group, Devil's Lake..... 266

A. B. STOUT.
Vice-President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 5. MILWAUKEE, WIS., JANUARY to APRIL, 1906. No. 2.

INTRODUCTION.

This report is devoted to a description of the archaeological features of the extreme eastern portion of Sauk county, and included in the townships of Delton, Fairfield, Baraboo, Greenfield, Merrimack, Sumpter and Prairie du Sac. It had been the original intention of the author to conduct an archaeological surface survey of the entire county; but this soon proved too great a tax on his time and means, and it was thus deemed advisable to restrict his efforts to a smaller area.

Some field work has been conducted without the bounds of the area herein treated, and from these surveys and from other data at hand, it would appear that other sections of the county are likewise rich in evidences of early aboriginal life. It is not claimed that this summary is exhaustive. It deals principally with the earthworks of the section, leaving the treatment of the artifacts to some future worker. Every effort has been made to locate and describe as accurately as is possible all evidences of aboriginal occupation included within the seven townships covered, and yet it is more than possible that some, and especially such works as have now been partly or wholly obliterated through cultivation and other causes, have escaped notice.

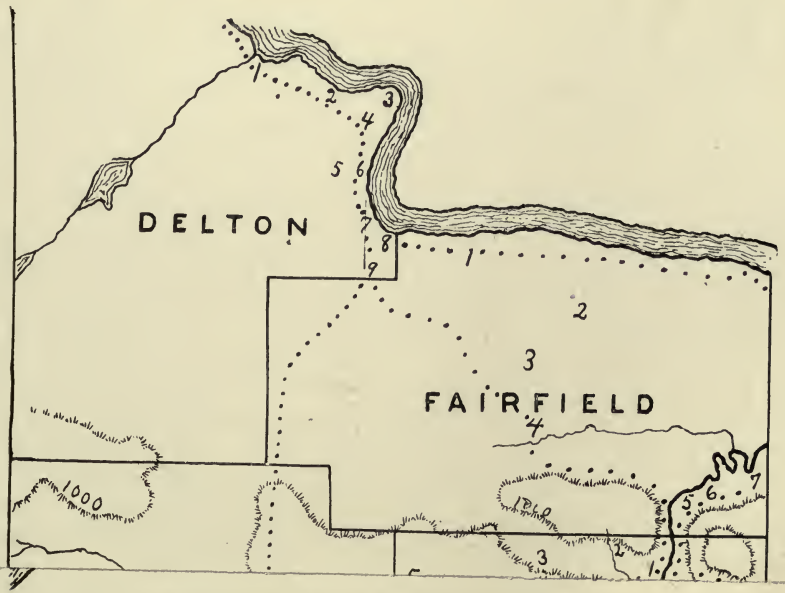
In the accomplishment of this task the author has been aided by many individuals. Almost without exception he met with hearty co-operation and encouragement from all whom he interviewed or reached through correspondence. Such, indeed, was the helpful interest of various residents of the county thus approached, that they frequently abandoned for the time being, other, perhaps more important duties, to render assistance in the locating of earthworks and to impart information concerning others now leveled.

Special acknowledgment for interest and assistance is due H. E. Cole, W. H. Canfield, Roy Langdon, J. W. Carow, L. H. Palmer, Roy Palmer, H. J. Webster, Wm. Toole and sons William and Eben, V. S. Pease and Joseph Johnson, all of Baraboo; E. C. Perkins and Robert Patterson, of Prarie du Sac. Others are mentioned in connection with the descriptions. From Mr. Charles E. Browne, Secretary of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, from Mr. V. S. Pease, and from Mrs. H. E. Cole, the author received helpful suggestions and criticisms on the subject matter. To these, to the press of the county, and to all others who have in any wise contributed to the interest and value of the present treatise, the author wishes to extend his sincere thanks and appreciation.

EXPLANATION OF MAP.

The map shows the seven townships considered in this report, excepting the two most northern rows of sections of the town of Delton, in which there are no mounds. The City of Baraboo and the villages of Lyons, Merrimack, Prarie du Sac, and Sauk are indicated. The Wisconsin river borders on the north and south, and the Baraboo crosses the area from west to east; Devils Lake lies chiefly in the southeastern corner of the town of Baraboo.

On this map the hachures are drawn to conform to the indicated elevations as shown by the U. S. Topographical Surveys.



Archeologic Map of Eastern Sauk County.

Only the principal elevations are shown for the size of the map would cause confusion from crowding were the details of topography represented.

The groups in each township are numbered separately to avoid the use of large numbers. Each number on the map corresponds to the group number for the respective town as described in the text of the bulletin. Dotted lines indicate the courses of the trails.

With the exception of Plates 2 and 7, and No. 1 of Plate 5, the cuts are all from drawings made by the author from his own surveys. All these plats were originally made on note book paper ruled in centimeters (the kind used for drawings and other work in physics). This does not allow easy change to a scale in inches, and so the author has indicated the length of enlarged mounds without giving the scale.

Fig. 6 illustrates the author's method of survey. All measurements are taken at right angles to a base line. By the use of the ruled pads, exact form and relations of mounds are quickly and easily shown by using the centimeter to represent a certain number of feet, preferably some number divisible by five. In all the group plats the sizes of individual mounds is somewhat exaggerated to bring out form.

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF EASTERN SAUK COUNTY.

A. B. STOUT.

Early Surface Surveys.

Several important groups of mounds located within the area herein considered, have, in the past, been carefully surveyed, and platted by Mr. Wm. H. Canfield, of Baraboo, who settled in Sauk county in 1842. Throughout his long residence in this locality, Mr. Canfield has taken a deep interest in local history and archaeology. His duties as a civil engineer gave him a wide acquaintance in the county and afforded an opportunity for a considerable knowledge of its antiquities. He has contributed two works on local pioneer history entitled, "Outline Sketches of Sauk County," and "Historical Sketch of Baraboo and Greenfield," both of which contain important information concerning local archaeology. He has also furnished valuable surveys and descriptions for the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," published in 1855, and for various other publications, and in this way has done much to acquaint the outside world with the archaeological features of Sauk county.

In 1850, Dr. I. A. Lapham conducted certain surveys in the southern part of the county, and plats and descriptions of several groups of mounds made at that time are accessible to the student in the before mentioned work. Some which he did not describe are indicated on his map. Dr. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Mass., the distinguished archaeologist, visited various mounds about Baraboo in 1883, and Rev. Stephen D. Peet, editor of the "American Antiquarian," also visited and collected archaeological data in the county.

The fields, village sites and mounds of Sauk county have in the past yielded thousands of valuable and interesting aboriginal implements in clay, stone and metal. Of these, several good collections are still owned by residents, but a great majority

have been removed from its limits by persons, who for many years past, have invaded the county in the interest of private or public collections elsewhere. Thus, for years it has been known in a general way that Sauk county was rich in antiquities, yet no systematic effort has ever been made to secure an adequate record of the evidences of any given section until the writer began the present somewhat methodical survey. This work pursued out of a personal interest and as a means of recreation, has occupied his leisure time during the past two years.

WORK OF THE SAUK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This organization was incorporated in 1905 as an auxiliary of the Wisconsin Historical Society. One of the principal features in its plan of work is the collection and maintenance of a public museum, and in which it desires to assemble, among other materials of educational value, a representative collection of the antiquities of the county. Already the effort in this direction has met with creditable success. It is now endeavoring to retain local aboriginal materials within the county, where they may forever be accessible to the public and students, and to check further losses through commercialism, from which Sauk County has suffered severely in the past.

It also aims to co-operate with the State Archeological Society for the encouragement and progress of local archaeological research, and the preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

Mr. H. E. Cole, President of the Society, is one of the editors of the "Baraboo News." Through his personal interest and through a series of articles published in his paper, he has already done much to stimulate the latent interest in, and instruct the residents of Sauk county in the educational and other values of its remarkable and interesting aboriginal landmarks and other remains.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The seven townships included in this report form a belt of territory that stretches across a large bend of the Wisconsin river. This does not, however, include the extreme inner portion of the bend which is a part of Columbia county.

Extending across this belt from west to east are two ranges of quartzite bluffs, one on either side of the Baraboo river. These occupy a considerable area and stand out as conspicuous landmarks. The forces of erosion have made them irregular in outline with picturesque gorges and many precipitous rock faces. Between these ranges is the rather narrow trough-shaped valley of the Baraboo.

In the southwestern portion of the area under treatment, are abrupt sandstone bluffs and sandy areas of considerable extent. The western and northern parts of Delton township are also very sandy. Between these bluffs and the Wisconsin river both north and south of the quartzite ranges is a gently rolling strip of country.

A well-defined terminal moraine crosses this area in a general north and south direction. It enters the county just south of the lower Dells of the Wisconsin river, passes west of the city of Baraboo, winds around to the east of Devil's lake, and leaves the county a short distance north of Prarie du Sac. East of this moraine are found many typical features due to glaciation, among which are the several rapids at Baraboo, which are caused by the river flowing through recessional moraines.

Devil's lake is the only body of water of any size within the area, although there are several small glacial lakes, some of which are now extinct. The eastern part of Fairfield is part of a large marsh. Dell creek with its sandstone gorge, a miniature of the Wisconsin river Dells, crosses Delton. Several smaller creeks rise in the bluffs and flow to the Wisconsin and Baraboo rivers.

These streams are shown on the accompanying map, as are also the main contour lines, which are reproduced from the United States topographical survey maps of this section. The Wisconsin river at Merrimac is 748 feet above sea-level; Devil's lake has an elevation of 968 feet; the railway depot at Baraboo is 862 feet, in altitude, and the highest point in the bluffs is a trifle over 1,600 feet. In some places the crest of the South Range is from 500 to 800 feet above the Baraboo river. The general topography as shown on the map will indicate better than words the relation of the local mounds, trails, and village sites to natural land features.

The bluffs with their slopes are clothed with forest, covering

several square miles, where may still be found a few deer, wolves, wild-cat and other wild animals, mere remnants of the abundant animal life of earlier days.

The eastern line of the area passes within a few miles of the historic portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The southern part of the county, therefore, lies in the central part of the natural highway between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

THE SUMMARY.

DELTON.

Newport Group.

No. 1. Two lizard mounds are situated close to the river bank, a short distance south of the mouth of Dell creek. (S. E. ¼, Sec. 15.) They lie on the high bank overlooking the river near the central part of the Lower Dells. The once prosperous village of Newport was located on the level land that stretches back from the river at this point. One of the two effigies comprising this group has been almost entirely destroyed by excavating for the erection of buildings. The other is still well preserved and is about twelve rods long, the head pointing down stream and the axis nearly parallel with the river. This mound lies close to the rear of the McFarland summer cottage.

There may have been other mounds on the site of Newport village, but thus far no definite knowledge of any has been secured.

Lower Dells Group.

2. (N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 23.) Three bird effigies constitute this group, which is located on the crest of a bluff-like river bank about seventy-five feet above the water. (See Fig. 1.)

To the west a level field extends to higher bluffs some sixty rods distant. To the east the gentle slope stretches off to the lowlands bordering the river. The Dells trail passed about twenty rods to the south. No. 1 and part of No. 2 have been

plowed over. No. 3 is in timber and is well preserved. These mounds have the following dimensions in feet, giving wing extent and length of body and head:—No. 1, 214x66; No. 2, 192x

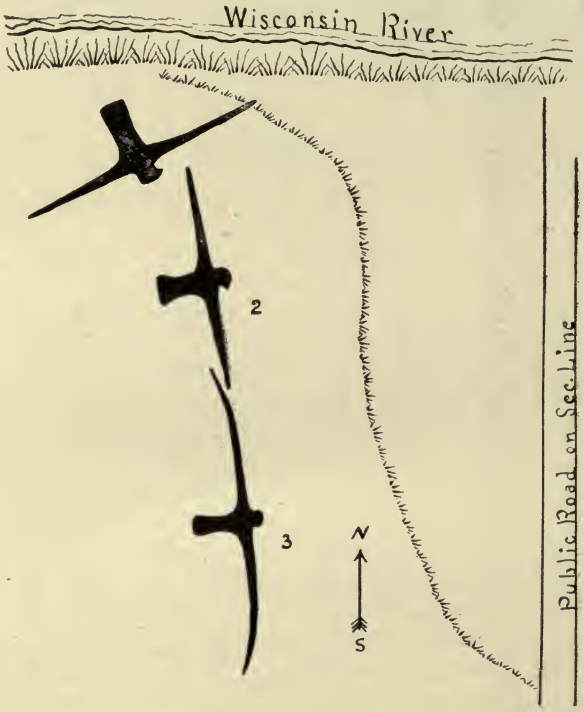


FIG. 1.
Lower Dells Group.

54; No. 3, 240x48. This group was visited in 1883 by Prof. F. W. Putnam, J. C. Kimball and Dr. S. D. Peet.

The land upon which they are located now belongs to Mr. George C. Fish, but was formerly a part of the Edward Eaton property.

References.

American Antiquarian, Vol. 5, p. 338.
Prehistoric America, Vol. 2, p. 93, Fig. 85.

Chaffee Mounds.

3. It is reported that there are several tumuli on the low land near the bend of the river, on the property of Mr. S. M. Chaffee. These are nearly three quarters of a mile to the east of the "Lower Dells" group.

Herwig Village Site.

4. In the southwestern corner of Section 24, are indications of a former village site. Pieces of pottery and flint chips are quite abundant. The location is a rather sandy one, and is slightly elevated above the surrounding low land. The "Dells" trail passes through this site.

Steele Cornfields.

5. Early white settlers discovered Indian cornhills scattered over the higher land to the west of the farmhouse now belonging to Mr. L. M. Steele. These fields were not extensive. Recent cultivation has leveled the hills.

Wisconsin River Group.

6. This is the largest well preserved group within the scope of this report. It consists of sixty-three mounds. Five are effigies, one is a linear or wall-shaped mound, and the others are tumuli. As shown in Fig. 2, the mounds are arranged in a row more than one-half mile long. The tumuli vary from six inches to four feet in height, and from thirteen to thirty-nine feet in diameter. The effigies of this group are of a style not found elsewhere in the county. Two are of the type shown in No. 3 of the figure. These are four and one-half feet in height and about forty-five feet long. Another effigy is shown in No. 2. This and another which lies close by resemble the so-called "lizard" mounds, excepting for the shorter tail. Most remarkable of all, is the mound at the south end of the group. The head is seven feet in height, from which point the mound tapers down until it is hardly a foot in height, when it suddenly enlarges into an arrowhead-like termination three and one-half

feet in height. The total length of this mound is 411 feet. Close to it is a linear mound 126 feet in length.

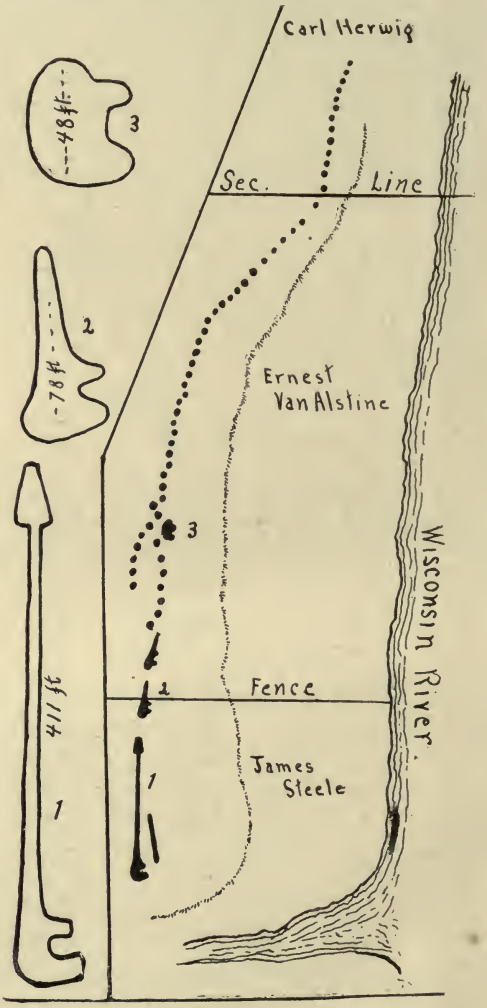


FIG 2.
Wisconsin River Group.

These mounds are on a sandy ridge, but slightly elevated above the river which flows some thirty rods to the east. As indicated in the figure there is an abrupt drop of about ten

feet to the immediate east of the row of mounds. To the west is a strip of low marshy land. The location of this group is quite favorable for its preservation. At present the ridge is partly covered with timber. The line between Sections 24 and 25 crosses this row of mounds. The Indian trail leading to the Dells passed along the ridge, by this group.

Stage Road Group.

7. On and near the line between Sections 25 and 36, at a short distance east of the residence of Mr. Asa Shults, the public road passes through a group of thirteen mounds. The old stage road from Milwaukee to La Crosse passed through this group. The mounds are on the high land which here forms a series of gently rolling bluffs that skirt the river. In this group (See Fig. 3) there are several interesting mounds. The large bird cut in two by the road has a wing extent of 396 feet.

The rectangular enclosure is the only one within the area covered by this report. The inside dimensions are as follows: Length of sides, 68½ and 66½ feet; width of ends, 16½ and 14½ feet. The wall surrounding this space is now about eight inches in height near the center, and is uniformly 10½ feet in width. It has never been plowed over, hence the walls were probably never very high. They entirely enclose the area within.

The mounds on the farm of Mr. Asa Shults are on wooded land and are all well preserved. Those on the property of Mr. Theodore Steele are in fair condition. The tumulus is still nearly seven feet in height, although it has been opened by relic seekers. Of the bear mound indicated in the plat only slight traces remain.

Mr. Shults states that other mounds existed in the cultivated fields to the immediate west of the group and that a long linear mound once existed in the field north of his residence at a point some eighty rods northwest of this group.

Atkinson Mounds.

8. Further down the highway from the "Stage Road" group there are remains of a tumulus standing in the road close to the line between the Atkinson and the Pierce farms.

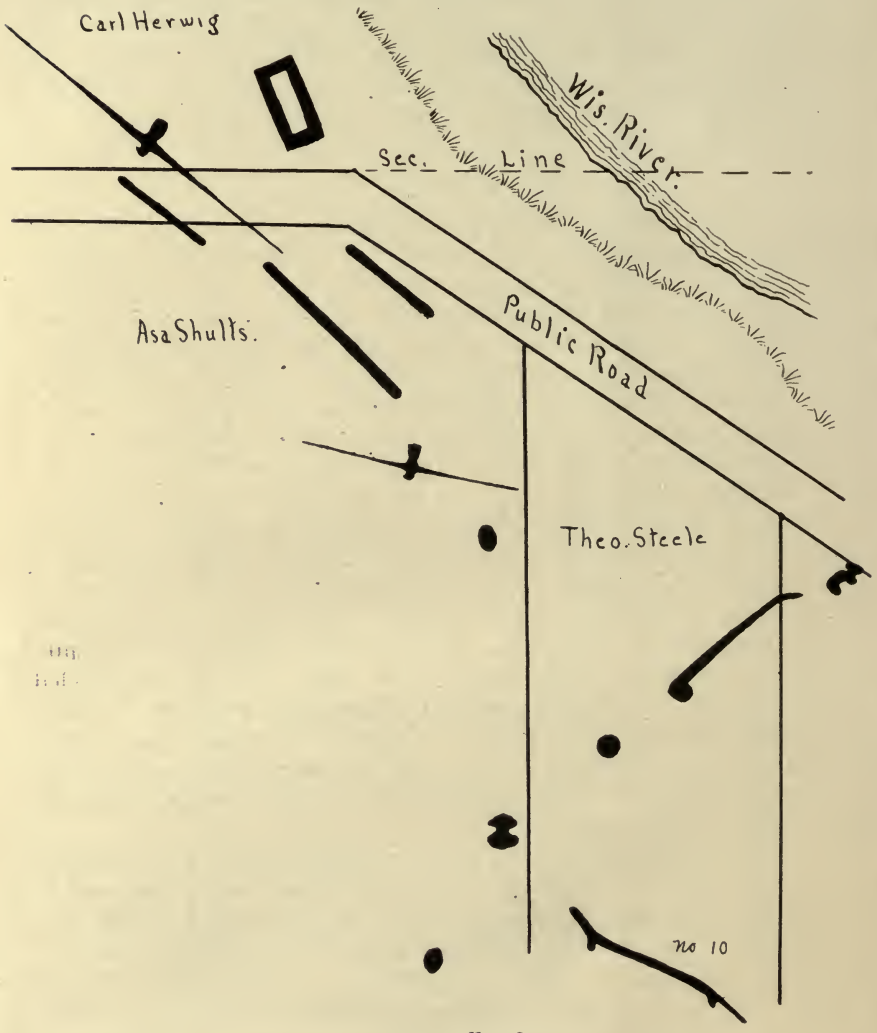


FIG. 3.
Stage Road Group.

Near by and not far from the high river bank was once an animal effigy resembling No. 1, Plate 5. All traces of this mound are now entirely gone. Its location and description were obtained from Mrs. L. Atkinson who has resided here on Section 36 since an early date.

Yellow Thunder's Forty.

9. For many years after the whites settled in this county the southern part of Section 36 served as the rendezvous for Winnebagos.

Wau-kaun-zee-kah, the Yellow Thunder, who was a noted war chief owned the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Section 36. Several families lived with him on this piece of land. Two log huts were constructed for their use, and at one time as many as five acres were under cultivation. Corn, beans, and potatoes were raised.

During the time of big feasts as many as 1,500 Indians gathered in the vicinity.

Yellow Thunder figured quite prominently in the early history of this part of Wisconsin. In 1828, he and his squaw were members of a party which went to Washington to interview the President. The squaw was thereafter known as the Washington woman. The story of how Yellow Thunder was induced to visit Washington in 1837 and sign the fraudulent treaty of that year is given in the Wisconsin Historical Collections (vol. 7, p. 393). There and elsewhere many facts pertaining to his life are related.

Shortly before his death he sold his land to Mr. John Bennett. It is related that when Yellow Thunder paid taxes on his land he placed in a leather pouch, a kernel of corn for each dollar of taxes and that when he sold the land he demanded as many dollars as he had kernels of corn.

On a sandy knoll on the forty (S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 36) belonging to Mr. George Harrison is the grave of this noted chief, who died in 1874. A few paces distant are also the graves of his squaw, of a child of Joe Eagle, and of two unknown Indians.

Mr. Isaac Flynn and Mr. Wm. Calvert dug the grave in which the squaw was buried. Mr. Calvert states that she was buried

in a sitting position, facing the setting sun. The body was wrapped in blankets and the head came almost to the surface of the ground. A few short logs and rails were placed over the opening.

These graves have not been plowed over or desecrated and an effort will be made by the Sauk County Historical Society in some manner to mark and preserve them.

A likeness of Yellow Thunder kindly loaned by the Wisconsin Historical Society is given in Plate 8.

Space will not allow of a complete list of references pertaining to this noted war chief, but the following are some of the most interesting.

Wau Bun, pp. 83–87.

Wis. Hist. Colls. See indexes of Vols. 7, 12 and 14.

A painting of Yellow Thunder hangs on the walls of the Wisconsin Historical Museum at Madison, and a scraper with a wooden haft and iron blade made and used by him is in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society.

Preserved in the public library at Portage, Wis., is an unpublished manuscript by the late Mrs. A. C. Flanders, a former member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, entitled, "Personal Reminiscences of Chief Yellow Thunder."

Summary for Delton.

A total of eighty-seven mounds have been located in this town. Considerable inquiry has failed to give definite clews to mounds in the western and northern parts of the township.

All of these mounds lie close to the Wisconsin river. Sixty-six are on low ground. All but twelve are still well preserved. Seventeen are effigies and of these five are birds.

After the manuscript for this bulletin had gone to the printer word came to the author of the existence of a small group of mounds 1½ miles due east of the village of Delton.

FAIRFIELD.

Polson Group.

1. (Sec. 32.) One and one-half miles east of the "Atkinson" mounds the public road passes through a group of sixteen earthworks. A small spring run crosses the road just west of the house on the Charles Polson farm. South of the road and on the higher land to the west of this stream are nine effigies.

PLATE I.
Tumulus, in the Polson Group.

Of these two are birds, two are bear, four are of the so-called "mink" type, and one of peculiar form is shown in Fig. 4. This last-mentioned mound has a total length of 78 feet. The height of the main part is two feet, but the tail-like projection is low. One of the "mink" effigies, still well preserved, has a length of 249 feet. The back is arched and the greatest body width is twenty feet. The other effigies are now nearly leveled by cultivation. Mr. Polson states that in the early days two mounds were well outlined about twenty-five rods west of this row of effigies. Two linear mounds and a tumulus, all now nearly leveled, lie near the road to the east of the farm house.

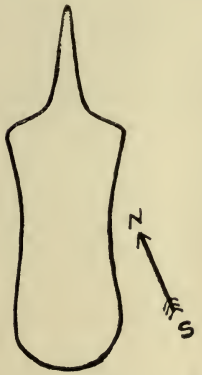


Fig. 4.
Mound in Polson Group.

Two well preserved tumuli are located in the woodland bordering the river. These are on property belonging to Mr. L. P. Lewis, and are nearly due north of the Polson farm house. One of these was photographed by Mr. H. E. Cole, and is shown in Plate 1, the cut for which was kindly loaned by County Superintendent George F. Snyder.

Porter Group and Village Site.

2. (S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 3.) In the cultivated fields southwest of the residence of Mr. Wallace Porter are six mounds, the general forms of which are still shown. Two are bear effigies, 72 and 78 feet long respectively; one is a linear mound; one, now resembling a cross, was probably a bird, and two are of the "mink" type, shown in No. 5, Plate 5. Two other mounds belonging to this group are entirely effaced. The mounds lie on the lower slopes of a ridge, near the head of a broad valley, one-half mile wide at this point, but soon widening out into a marsh which extends to the Wisconsin river. Further up the slopes and on the crest above, fragments of pottery and many flint chips have been found. Mr. Wallace Porter states that potsherds sufficient to make a quart vessel were found within an area of one square foot. Mr. Porter has also found some fine arrowpoints here. The soil has been under

cultivation for many years and no further evidence can now be obtained of the village that probably was located at this place. Immediately beyond the ridge is a pond, or small glacial lake, now nearly extinct.

Big Marsh Group.

3. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 8.) A few rods east of the road and on property of Mr. E. R. Thomas is a group of six tumuli. They are on land that is elevated but a few feet above the marsh land. All are low and much flattened, and have evidently been plowed over although the land is now used for pasture. Two are thirty feet, three are forty-five feet, and one is sixty feet in diameter.

Leach Creek Group.

4. (E. ½, N. E. ¼, Sec. 17.) Leach creek crosses near the center of this eighty acre farm which belongs to Mr. Charles Ayres. Close to the public road and on the north side of the creek were seven mounds. They all lay on the level land close to the abrupt bank of the creek, which here rises fifteen to twenty feet above the stream. The head of a bear effigy still shows. All the others were linear mounds. One of them extends along a lane for a distance of 150 feet, and is the only mound that is well preserved. Four of the group are entirely leveled and their locations were established through kindness of Mr. Charles Ayres, who had plowed and harrowed them down in the course of his farming operations.

Lower Narrows Series. Group 1.

5. (Fract. 9, in N. ½, Sec. 23.) This group of ten tumuli is on the farm of Mr. Wm. Harmel and is about forty rods northeast of the Butterfield bridge, and hence is not far from the Lower Narrows, which is quite a prominent land feature. The mounds are on rather low land; the Baraboo river comes within eight rods of the nearest mound, and the foot of the bluffs is only one-fourth mile to the south. Six of the mounds are well preserved. Several of them are easily seen from the public road, which skirts the foot of the range. The group forms a

rather crooked row, at nearly a right angle with the river. The diameters and heights of the six well preserved mounds expressed in feet are as follows:—53x5; 56x5; 23x2; 28x2½; 48x5; 46x4½.

The mound measuring 48x5 was excavated during April 1905 by Mr. V. S. Pease, Mr. H. E. Cole and the writer. Five feet from the center and at a depth of four feet and two inches were found several charred sticks measuring three and one-half feet long and four inches in diameter. They extended to a bed of charcoal one foot thick and five feet in diameter, the whole slightly north of the center of the mound. A layer of soft reddish loam several inches in thickness was distributed irregularly above and below the charred sticks; otherwise the material of a mound was a rich, black loam. On a level below the charcoal, but nearly in the center of the mound, were discovered a tooth with fragments of skull, arm, and pelvic bones. Extending from these to the northeast were traces of a femur bone. Evidently the body had been placed in a sitting position facing the east, some dirt piled around the body and then a fire built above the legs and in front of the trunk. The charred but intact sticks would seem to indicate that the fire was covered with dirt before the fuel was consumed. No artifacts were found.

Lower Narrow Series. Group 2.

6. A row of eight or ten tumuli once existed a short distance east of Group 1, on land now owned by Mr. H. Edwards. The row was nearly parallel with the river, but a few rods distant. Mr. L. H. Palmer remembers these mounds as fine tumuli, thirty feet in diameter and from eight to ten feet in height. Between 1870 and 1875, the owner of the farm started to plow them down so they would interfere less with its cultivation. In doing this he found human bones in one of the mounds. Mr. Wm. H. Canfield was then sent for, and he, with L. H. and J. Palmer (who were then boys) continued the excavation with spades. Mr. Canfield states that between ten and twenty skeletons of various aged persons were found. The bodies had been buried in a sitting posture forming a circle with the feet toward the center.

Mr. L. H. Palmer remembers that the dirt around and over the skeletons was a blue clay, apparently packed or baked, at least it was compact and rather difficult to remove. Over this was black loam.

No implements or utensils of any kind were found. Many of the bones crumbled on exposure; a few of the best were kept for a time in the school at Lyons.

Lower Narrows Series. Group 3.

7. (N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 24.) This group (Fig. 5) of twenty-three mounds is located near the county line on the farm of Mr. Chris. Lee. As with the other groups of this series, the land is low and slopes gently upward from the river to the north base of the North Quartzite range. The Baraboo river is about twenty rods to the north of this group. A fence crosses the group as shown in the figure. South of this fence the mounds are almost leveled by cultivation, but they are still easily located by the discs of dark soil forming a marked contrast with the lighter colored soil surrounding. The mounds north of the fence are still well preserved. All but two are tumuli, varying from fifteen to thirty nine feet in diameter and from a few inches to three feet in height. Two nearly rectangular mounds are found, one 58½x26 feet, the other 27x15 feet.

Summary for Fairfield.

The 80 mounds located in Fairfield are in seven groups, the smallest of which contains six, and the largest 23 mounds. Four of these groups are composed of tumuli only. Of the total number, 52 are tumuli, 9 are linear mounds, 15 are effigies and 4 are of forms undetermined. Of the effigies one is shown in Fig. 4, 3 are birds, 5 are bear, and 6 are of the "mink" type. All the mounds except those of the "Big Marsh" group are near a permanent stream. Forty-nine are on low ground; 34 are still in good condition.

Other mounds lie along the rivers in Columbia county, not far from the county line.

Reports have come to the author concerning a few tumuli in the northeastern part of the town, but the certainty of them is not fully established.

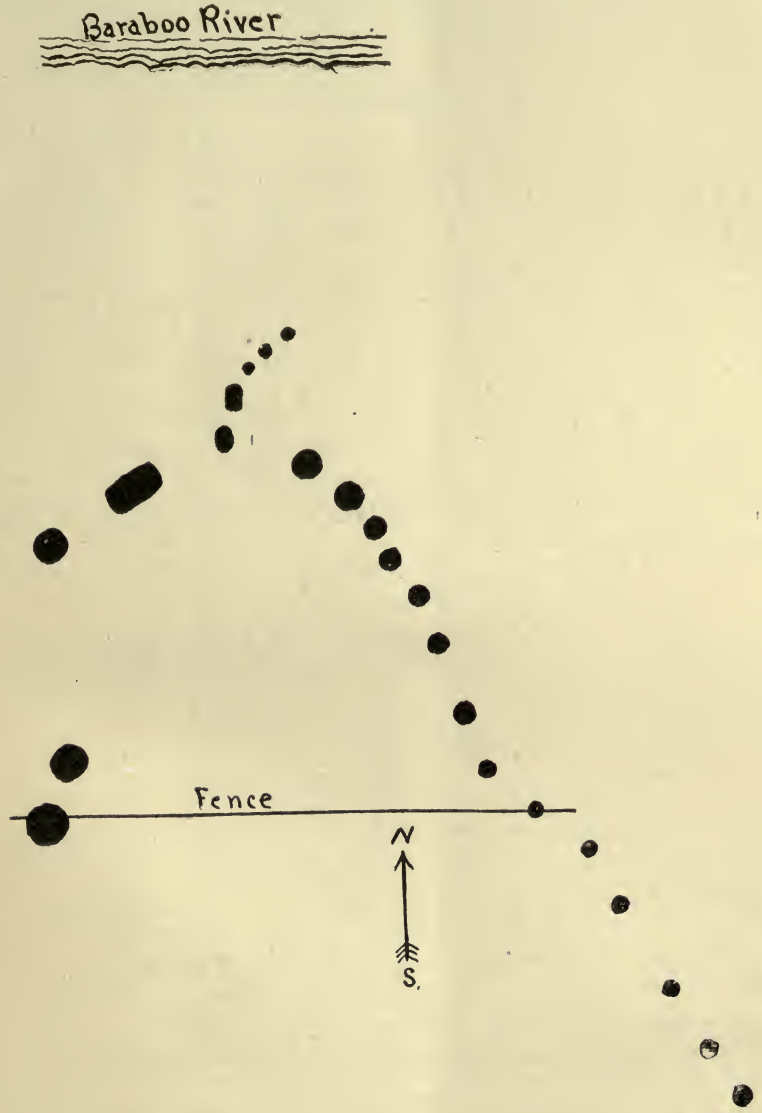


FIG. 5.
Lower Narrows Group, No. 3.

There are indications of a village site on the old Webster farm on the N. E. ¼ of Section 6.

GREENFIELD.

Garrisonville Mound.

1. (Fract. 2, Sec. 6.) This mound is on land belonging to Mr. Frank Leubke. It is a well preserved mound 247 feet long, between 3 and 4 feet high and 14 feet wide, except at the west end, which is slightly flattened and widened. The mound lies in a wooded pasture a short distance from the public road and almost directly in front of the residence of Mr. Wm. Kasten. Fifteen rods to the north is a small dry ravine or valley, through which an Indian trail led down to rapids in the Baraboo about 40 rods distant. Close to the north of the mound and extending to and along the river were the scattering houses of the village of Garrisonville of which not a building now remains.

Vanished Mounds.

2. (S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 27.) About 40 rods from the road near the section line were once three mounds all traces of which have long since disappeared. Thus far no definite data concerning their character have been obtained.

Greenfield Man Mound.

3. (N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 28.) This remarkable mound (See Plate 2) lies on nearly level ground about 20 rods from the foot of a steep but talus covered ridge. The legs are cut in two by the road at a point about 20 rods west of the Hoege school house, Joint District No. 9. Reference to the map will show that the mound is in the edge of a break in the bluffs which leads to the river some two miles distant.

At present the head, arms and trunk are well preserved. Mr. Wm. H. Canfield surveyed this mound in 1859. Cuts from this survey have appeared in various publications and references to this mound are frequent. In several of these the mound is located wrongly.

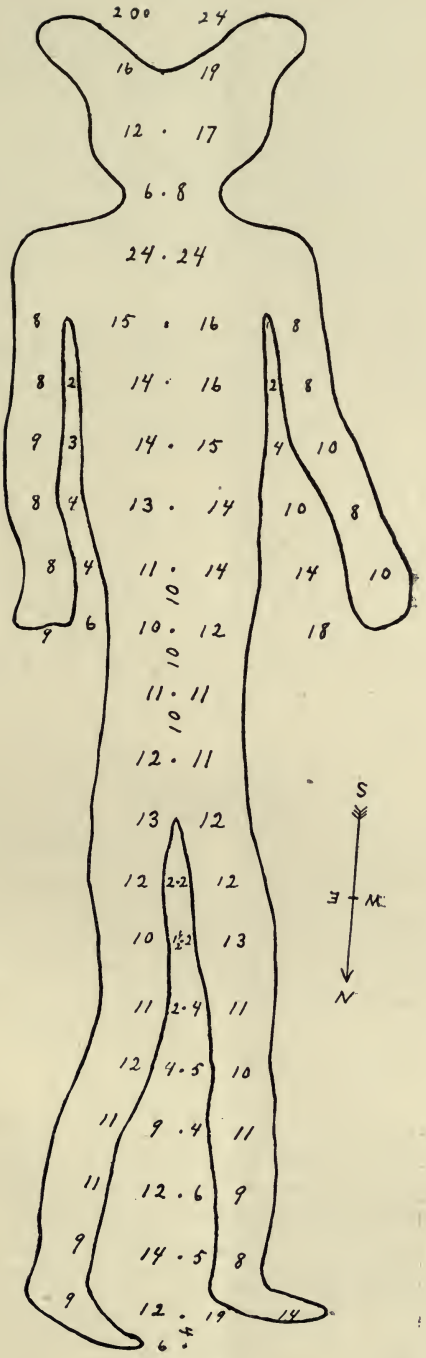


PLATE II.

Man Mound, in Greenfield.

The mound lies with head toward the south and the figure is in the attitude of walking toward the west.

The illustration here given is traced from the original plat made by Mr. Canfield. The figures are given just as Mr. Canfield recorded them.

References.

Outline Sketches of Sauk Co., p. 17.
Preh. Am., Vol. 2, p. 319, fig. 218.
Am. Antiq., Vol. 1, p. 196.
Wis. Hist. Colls., Vol. 4, pp. 365–368.
Leading Events in Wis. History, p. 16.

Cole Mound.

4. A solitary linear mound lies about 60 rods southeast of the Man mound, on the nearly level plateau. The position gives an extended view of the Barabco valley, but does not give a view of the location of the Man mound. This mound is 15 feet wide, 165 feet long and 2 feet high. It is crossed by the quarter section line.

McGilvra Mounds.

5. (S. W. ¼, Sec. 30.) About 30 rods east of the house on the McGilvra homestead are a tumulus and a bear effigy now nearly leveled. Forty rods to the southeast near the section line there was once an effigy of the type shown in No. 1, Plate 5. This mound, which is now entirely effaced, was located and described to the author by Mr. George McGilvra. Further up near the crest of the ridge and not far from the center of the section is a low tumulus.

Cook Mounds.

6. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 32.) Traces of two tumuli may still be seen in the yard of the farm house of Mr. Frank Cook. Mr. R. G. Cowles, an old settler, remembers that these were once four or five feet high. Northeast of these and close to the section line, Mr. Cowles located the site of a bear effigy, now entirely effaced.

Spring Run Group.

7. This group is located on the farm of Mr. George Cook, about half way between the house and the river, and is not far from the line between Sections 32 and 5. The eight mounds of the group are scattered over slightly elevated land bordering the marshy river bottom. They are somewhat separated by spring runs. Six are linear mounds 15 feet wide and 2 feet high, with

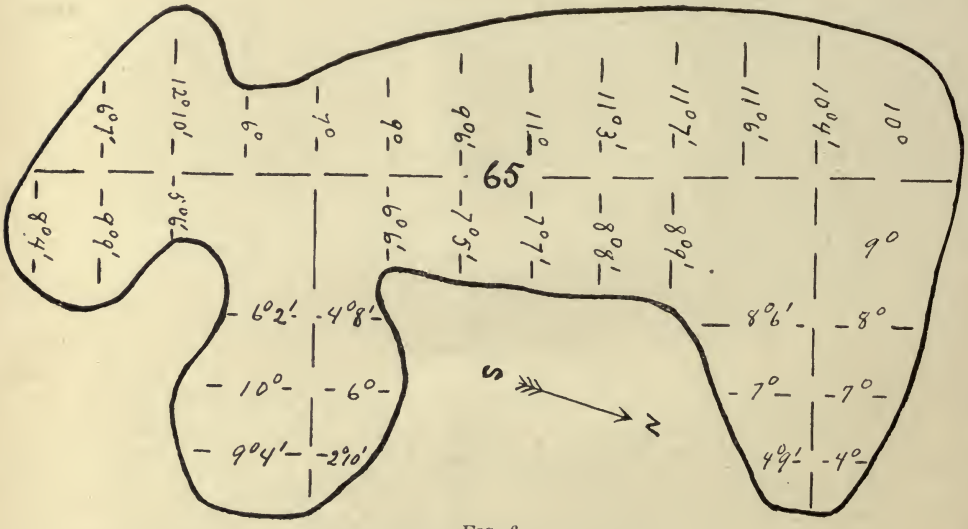


FIG. 6.
Bear Effigy in Spring Run Group.

the following lengths: 135, 411, 78, 63 and 144 feet. A bear effigy still well preserved is shown in Fig. 6. One tumulus occurs in the group. The bear with three of the linear mounds are in such a location that they are not likely to be destroyed for many years to come.

Carlson Mounds.

8. On the farm of Mr. J. Carlson (N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 33) there is a group of four linear mounds, varying from 4 to 6 rods in length, and one well preserved bear effigy.

Jackson Creek Group.

9. Close to the west side of the road and near the south bank of Jackson, or as it is sometimes called, Rowley creek, is a bear effigy now nearly leveled. It is thought by some residents that this mound had a prolonged nose resembling an elephant, but this is not affirmed by others who saw the mound before it was plowed down. Mr. P. P. Palmer states that there was also an effigy close by that was of the type shown in No. 1, Plate 5. These mounds were on property now owned by Mr. Fred Karg, (S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 35.)

Jackson Creek Cornfields.

10. On the rather level stretch of land southeast of the Falkenstern mill, and extending over onto the farm of Mr. Louis Helm, were several acres of corn hills.

Palmer Mound and Village Site.

11. About five rods west of the line between Sections 34 and 35 were a cluster of at least a dozen provision caches, two of which may still be seen in the edge of the public road. These are on a low ridge that extends from the bluffs down toward the river. Some 20 rods from these caches there is an area of three-fourths of an acre upon which are still found many flint chips, often in clusters. Some of these chips and two crude stone axes from this site are now in the collection of the County Historical Society. This village site has been plowed over during many years. Between the caches and the residence of Mr. L. H. Palmer was once a solitary linear mound some 20 rods long and several feet high. Mr. L. H Palmer who now owns the farm upon which this site is situated, and his son Roy, have located several provision caches on the higher land at different points bordering the foot of the bluffs.

One cluster of caches is located on the crest of a knoll near the west part of the Palmer farm at a point but a few rods south of the road. These have never been disturbed by cultivation and hence the pits are well defined.

Langdon Group.

12. Three bear effigies and one linear mound lie in the woods a short distance from the road. (See Fig. 7.) The linear mound is 168 feet in length, 15 feet in width and 2½ feet in height, is well preserved and lies about 15 rods from the west line of the

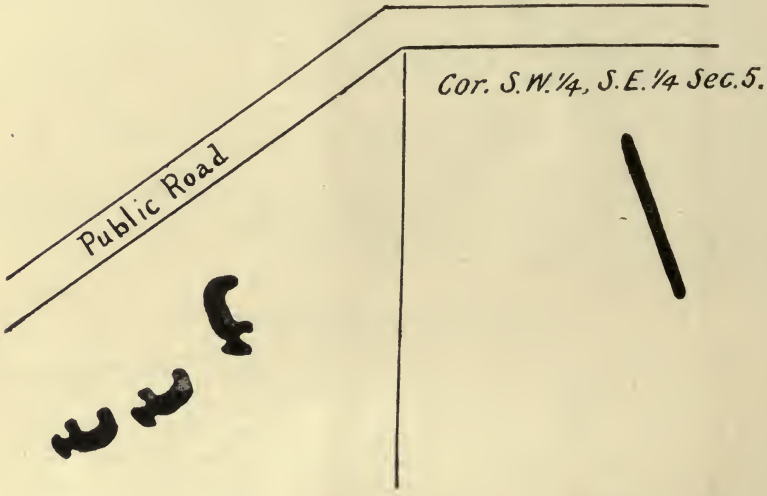


FIG. 7.
Langdon Group.

farm of Mr. H. C. Langdon. The three effigies lie west of the line on the farm of Mrs. Eva Cook. All are in dense woods and are well preserved excepting two bear effigies which are somewhat disfigured by a woods road. During the past winter the timber surrounding two of the effigies has been cut thereby exposing the mounds to view from the road. The lengths of the bear mounds expressed in feet are as follows: 73; 39; 48. The group lies on gently sloping land and less than 30 rods from the foot of the abrupt north slope of the bluff. The river is 80 rods due north of the mounds.

Long Lizard Group.

13. Near the west center of Section 5, on the farm of Mrs. Eva Cook, are two mounds. (See Fig. 8). The "lizard" is a well preserved mound 656 feet long. At the widest part of the head end it measures 47½ feet in width and 4 feet in height. From this point it stretches off across slightly lower marshy meadow land, gradually tapering to a point. A tumulus about 10 rods from the "lizard" is now partly plowed down. The river flows some 30 rods to the south. Of all the mounds considered in this report this lizard is built on the lowest ground. It is partly covered with water during the spring and throughout most of its length is overgrown with wild marsh grasses and sedges.

FIG. 8.
Long Lizard Group.

Linen Mill Group.

14. Five tumuli are located just east of the Linen Mill and on the very brink of the north bank of the Baraboo river. The bank at this point rises abruptly about 20 feet. The mounds are arranged in a row overlooking the rapids in the river. All have been mutilated by relic hunters or badly leveled by cultivation. They measure in feet as follows: 19; 44; 39; 30; 46. The level land bordering the rapids at this point was during early days a favorite camping ground for bands of Winnebagos.

Greenfield Mounds.

15. Cultivation has badly disfigured what was once a splendid group of four mounds located about 60 rods north of the Linen Mill on land belonging to Mr. Fred Siebecker. (S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 6.) The mounds are on a slight rise of land with marshy land surrounding. To the north about 80 rods is an abrupt sandstone ridge extending

into the city limits. The group is composed of a bird with wing spread of 300 feet, a bear 65 feet in length, an animal of the "mink" type 150 feet long and a linear mound 180 feet in length. These mounds will soon be entirely leveled.

Glen Creek Mounds.

16. Three effigies were situated on the rolling land east of Glen creek and north east of the home of Mr. Levi Pearson, on the farm now owned by Mr. Frank Glover. One mound lying close to the public road still shows the outlines of a bear effigy but the other two which were some 30 rods further north are completely destroyed. All of these occupied the crests of knolls that give a splendid view of the Baraboo valley.

Summary for Greenfield.

Only 47 mounds have been located in this township and the author has good reason to believe that there are few, if any, that have been overlooked. There are no large groups. The 47 mounds are scattered in 15 groups which in turn are quite scattered. Eighteen are effigies of which it is a noticeable fact that twelve are bear and one a bird mound. Fourteen are linear mounds. Most of them are found along or near the Baraboo river. As far as known none have ever existed on the high land on the South bluff. But twelve are still in first class condition.

BARABOO.

Fair Ground Mounds.

1. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 36.) Two tumuli thirty feet in diameter and from four to six feet in height were situated in front of the residence of Mr. Bradbury Robinson, just north of the Fair Grounds. In 1895 these mounds were leveled in the process of grading the lawn. Soon after this a brass tomahawk pipe was found in the dirt removed from the mounds. Reference to this pipe is made in the "Wisconsin Archeologist," Vol. 4, Nos. 3 and 4, page 64.

Crandall Group.

2. (S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 36.) On the property of Mrs. Katherine Crandall Train is still part of what was once a fine group of mounds, one of which is shown in Fig. 9.

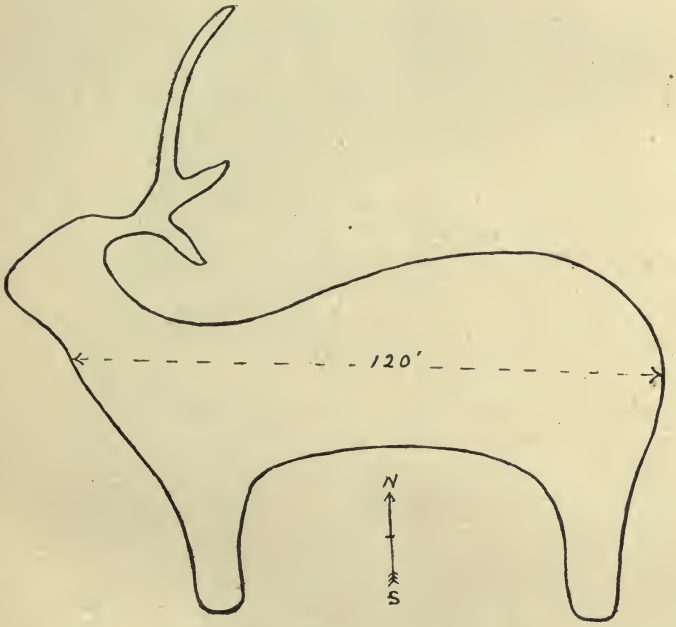


FIG 9.
Deer Effigy in Crandall Group.

Recent excavation for a building has destroyed the hind quarters of this deer effigy, but the head and antlers lie in the yard to the east of the Train residence, and are still well preserved, forming quite a conspicuous mound that is easily seen from the street. The single beam of the antler is easily traced although much of it is not more than three inches in height. At the points it grades off imperceptibly to the general ground surface. The entire length of this mound was 135 feet.

The "lizard" effigy lies with its head close to the antlers of the deer with the axis of the mound extending almost due east and

west. Its length was 330 feet, but much of it has been leveled. A tumulus, now much reduced in size, lies close to the west of the house. Further to the west Mrs. Train located three other tumuli now entirely leveled.

Cornfield Group.

3. The eastern line between Sectionns 36 and 1, crosses a rather abrupt sandstone ridge of considerable height that is somewhat more elevated than the ridges of land of which it is the eastern termination. On the crest of this ridge close to both sides of the section line are still to be seen traces of a few tumuli. Close at hand and at the foot of the north slope on land now belonging to Mr. Henry Netcher, the later Winnebagos cultivated corn. Mr. Canfield's plat of Baraboo, in "Historical Sketches of Baraboo and Greenfield," shows twelve tumuli, one oval, and eight effigies in this group. All are now so completely leveled that the exact shape and size can never be determined. Two of the tumuli were on property of Mr. Willis True, who excavated one of the mounds, finding considerable charcoal and burnt sticks. While tilling the soil on one of these mounds Mr. True unearthed a crude iron ax, now in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society.

Council House Group.

4. Mound Street extends down the slope of the ridge upon which the "Remington" group is situated to the lower lands bordering the river. Here, near the junction of Mound and Water streets, Mr. Canfield's city plat, shows a group of seven effigies, all evidently intended to represent mammals. They are now entirely effaced. In the midst of this group the Winnebagos had a council house. Mr. Canfield states that when he arrived in Baraboo in 1842 a pole flying a flag made of skins was still standing to mark the location of the council house. The Indians had a village around the council house and the rapids of the Baraboo river which are close by.

"At Baraboo, Cal-i-mi-ne, the head chief of the Winnebagos, located his council house in the midst of a large and imposing cluster of ancient mounds." (Outline Sketches of Sauk Co.)

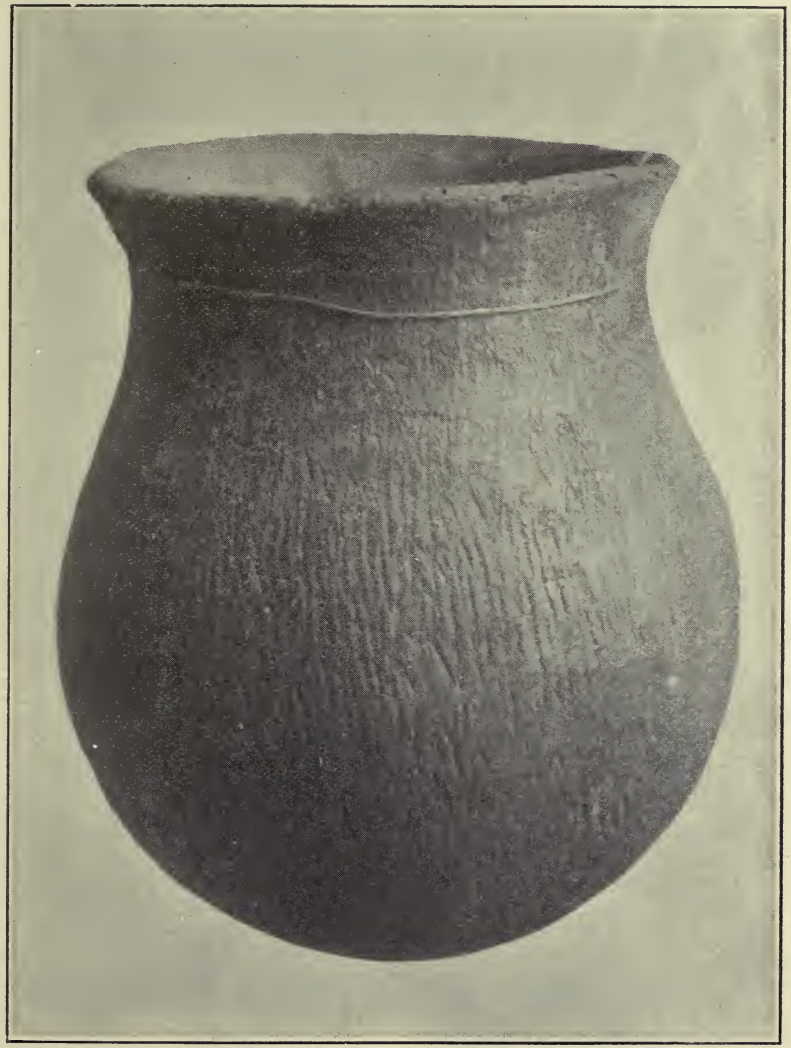


PLATE III.
Pottery Vessel from Tumulus, in the Remington Group.

In the same work Mr. Canfield also relates how James Alban and Eben Peck in 1839 crossed the Baraboo river at these rapids and found two Indian villages.

Remington Mounds.

5. These mounds lay on the crests and upper slopes of the irregular ridge that skirts the north side of the Baraboo river, and upon which a portion of the city of Baraboo is built. Beginning at Hickory Park, close to Fifth street, they formed an almost unbroken series extending across Second street onto the property of Mrs. S. S. Remington. Here the well known Remington residence still stands. Near it the string of mounds branched, one short row extending eastward, the other following the crest of the ridge along both sides of Mound and First streets as far as Rosaline street. Nearly all the mounds are now entirely removed, but traces are still to be seen near the Remington residence at the junction of Mound and Remington Streets. This interesting group Mr. Canfield also locates with the two preceding in the plat of Baraboo given in his "Historical Sketches." Two figures copied from this which include the "Remington" group, are also given by S. D. Peet in "Prehistoric America" (Vol. 2, fig. 23, diagr. 19). When visited by himself and Dr. F. W. Putnam in 1883, most of the effigies had already been obliterated by city improvements.

In 1890, one of the tumuli lying south of Mound street was opened by Mr. Edward Dudley, then in the employ of Mr. John Link, of Baraboo. Near the base of the mound a few bones and a pottery vase were found. The vase was broken by a blow of the pick. The pieces were given to Mr. W. H. Schultz, now of Merrill, Wis.

From one of the tumuli near the Remington residence a perfect pottery vessel was obtained. It measures about five inches across the top of the lip, and is about seven and one-half inches deep. This is now in the possession of Mrs. John M. Olin, of Madison. The illustration (Plate 3) is from a photograph kindly furnished by her. A clam shell and a piece of the carapace of a turtle were found within the vase. Pieces of flint, some

arrow points, a stone hammer and a stone pipe were found either in the same mound or in others close by. Human bones were found in several of the tumuli in the vicinity. Some of these bones are in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society. At the present writing no other data is at hand concerning the many more or less careless excavations from which these mounds have suffered.

During April of this year a tumulus of this group was excavated by the writer with the assistance of several young men of the high school. The mound was constructed of a reddish sandy clay with a few pebbles scattered throughout. A small amount of charcoal was found near the center of the mound otherwise nothing was found.

Ridge Street Mound.

6. Several persons have mentioned to the writer the presence of a long linear mound on the crest of the ridge overlooking the river, just west of Ridge street. It is now effaced.

Lyons Village Site.

7. At the time of the arrival of earliest whites in this section, a band of Indians had a village near the river in what is now the east part of Lyons village. The river makes a large bend at this point, and the entire bend is one continuous rapids which afforded an easy crossing. It appears that the village was located partly on the "Island" or inner part of the oxbow loop, but mostly along the opposite bank to the west, on and adjoining the present property of Mr. David Sansum. About one acre of this land was slightly more elevated than the adjacent land. It was also sandy and somewhat unproductive and so escaped cultivation until in 1880. Here on this sandy area Mr. Sansum found three piles of flint chips lying on top of the ground. They were about sixty feet apart, were about three feet in diameter and consisted of nearly a bushel of small chips. At each pile were indications of a fire place. It is likely that these were the sites of the lodge fires of the flint chippers. Three quartzite knives were found near one of the chip heaps. Two grooved

PLATE IV.
Lyon's Cache

axes, and three celts were also found near by, as well as many arrowpoints. Of the latter, many are of the three cornered equilateral type.

The eastern and northern part of the bend is bordered by high, steep banks of moraine material. While workmen were removing some of this drift for repairing the public road a burial was unearthed. It was located close to the north side of the river and not far from the ford indicated on the map. It was a rather shallow burial. Some of the bones were quite well preserved. No implements were found. The discovery was made some twelve years ago, and definite data concerning it are difficult to obtain. Some are of the opinion that parts of two skeletons were found.

Lyons Mound.

8. Mr. Canfield's plat of the city of Baraboo and village of Lyons, shows a long mound in a position now occupied by Oak street, between Walnut and Cedar streets.

Lyon's Cache.

9. This cache, shown in Plate 4, was unearthed by Miss Sophia Meyers, of Lyons, on the farm of Mr. George Tinkham. The location of the find was about twenty rods south of the road, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. John Southard (N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 34). A high terminal moraine passes close to the east and the river is not far to the west. The cache was on the overwash plain. The land had been cleared and plowed and it was while planting potatoes with a hoe that the flints were found. They lay together about three inches below the surface of the ground, having been turned over by the plow. The cache is composed of twenty-one light colored, leaf-shaped flint blanks of nearly the same shape and color. The smallest measures 2⅝ inches x 1⅜ inches; the longest, 4 inches x 1½ inches; and the widest, 3⅞ inches x 1⅞ inches. Fortunately these pieces were kept together until purchased by Mr. E. C. Perkins, of Prairie du Sac. In December, 1905, he donated the cache to the Sauk County Historical Society.

Upper Mill Power Mounds.

10. During the earlier history of Baraboo a saw mill stood on the north bank of the Baraboo river, a short distance above the present bridge, at the southwest corner of Lyons. This property, known as the Upper Mill Power, is now included in the property of Mr. Norman North, which borders the river and extends across the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 34. At the west end of this strip of land there is a sharp ridge or spur of the terminal moraine, extending down to the river. Beyond this is a sharp ravine. On the slopes of this ridge about twenty-five rods from the river's edge are two bird effigies. One is built on the slope of the ridge with head near the crest as if flying over the ridge, the other is built on the opposite slope. Both are represented as flying away from the river in a southwesterly direction. The one leading is built on a slope of at least 40°, and is remarkable in that the head points down the slope as if it had flown over the ridge and started down toward the bottom of the ravine. Both are in fair condition, but are somewhat leveled by the rapid erosion due to the slope of the land.

Canfield Group.

11. On the south side of the river, opposite Lyons, are still remnants of a group of mounds that has been nearly destroyed by the railroad cut and by cultivation. At least ten mounds were located on the high land which here overlooks the river. Ends of two linear mounds lie on the crests of the spur ridges between the railroad track and the river and not far from the bridge over the track. From this point the row of mounds extended to the south of the track crossing the property of Mr. Willis Ryan and Mr. Volney Moore. At least four of these were effigies. Only one of the mounds is well preserved. It is a linear mound lying in the pasture land belonging to Mr. Moore.

References.

Plat in Historical Sketches of Baraboo and Greenfield. Reproduced in Preh. Am., Vol. 2, p. 317.

Case Mounds.

12. Mr. A. T. Case went over the ground with the writer, locating fifteen mounds near his residence, which is near the

southwest corner of the corporation limits of the city of Baraboo. Some of these mounds are entirely leveled and all of the others are more or less so. Several mounds of the group are shown in Mr. Canfield's plat of the city. From it and from Mr. Case's recollection it appears that twelve scattered mounds extended from the high bank of the river to where Mr. Case's barn now stands. One tumulus lay about forty rods southeast of the barn, and two more were located only a few feet to the rear of Mr. John Martiny's residence. In the group were two mammal effigies and one serpent-like mound The exact size and shape of these will never be known.

Mr. Canfield's plat of a part of this group appears in Prehistoric America. (vol. 2, fig. 217.)

Tyler Group.

13. Mr. Canfield's plat shows a mammal effigy and a tumulus near the residence of Mr. M. J. Tyler on Lynn street. Mr. Tyler, who moved to this place in 1866, states that the effigy had already been leveled, but he located the sites of three tumuli not noted by Mr. Canfield, all lying on the land between his house and a small ravine to the east. While excavating in one of these nearly leveled tumuli, Mr. Tyler unearthed the bones of several skeletons nearly three feet below the surface. They crumbled when handled.

South Side Mounds.

14. Directly south of the depot at Baraboo, there is a knoll of considerable prominence and extent. On its crest and extending nearly parallel with Walnut street were six tumuli arranged in a row. The third from the north still shows quite plainly in the yard of Mr. C. M. Blake on the corner of Walnut and Blake streets. The fourth was entirely removed when Blake street was constructed. It is reported that the workmen found a few beads, some arrow points and a stone pipe in the mound. The other two tumuli are on the same block as the old Third Ward school building. Although much leveled they are still easily located. The seventh mound lay on the south slope with the lower part where Elm street now is. This mound was considered a man effigy by Dr. S. D. Peet. (Preh. Am., vol. 2, p. 46.)

In the American Antiquarian (vol. 5, p. 340) he again states that this was a man effigy and says that it "forms one end of a long line of emblematic mounds that formerly ran over the crest of a high ridge." The reference to the emblematic mounds is an error. In Prehistoric America (vol. 2, p. 389) he figures the six tumuli very accurately and shows the effigy resembling a man. This mound is now completely leveled.

Several persons remember that there were several mounds to the west on the lower land bordering the foot of the ridge but further data is lacking.

Crest Mound.

15. (N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 1.) A well preserved, solitary linear mound lies on the crest of a ridge on the south side of the Baraboo river. The axis of the mound lies nearly north and south and at a right angle with the river. It is 168 feet in length from ten to twelve feet wide and from two to three feet high.

Potter Mounds.

16. On the vacant lots belonging to Mrs. Emma Potter, which are located between the corner of Hill and Lake streets and the railroad yards there are parts of two long linear or effigy mounds. They extended out into or across Hill street. Further south along the railroad track were three tumuli and one oblong mound now entirely effaced.

Maxwell Mounds.

17. Several mounds were situated on or close to the block upon which the residence of Mr. James Maxwell (deceased) was built. A high tumulus stood to the immediate west of the house, several smaller ones were located near the corner of Maxwell and Grove streets, and an oblong mound extended into Lake street at the eastern end of the block. The old Maxwell building still stands as an historic land mark but the mounds have long since been leveled.

Williams Intaglios and Mounds.

18. In "Outline Sketches of Sauk county," (pp. 15–16) is the following description of these interesting works:

"Near James A. Maxwell's residence in Baraboo there are animal shaped mounds inverted, i. e., animal shaped excavations."

On page 55 he mentions one intaglio as being in the shape of a bear.

And again in a letter to the State Archeological Society Mr. Canfield says, "On the site of the city of Baraboo were many ancient mounds in the form of beasts, birds, and reptiles. Two were excavations about six feet deep and fifty feet long in the form of the very common bear shaped mounds."

These two *intaglios* together with at least four oval mounds, formed a group on what is now the vacant lots of the Williams' Addition. The west line of the addition crosses one of these excavations. Although it has been plowed over the general character of the excavation can still be recognized. As far as known these two are the only excavations of this kind in Sauk county.

Glover Mounds.

19. Some sixty rods south of the foregoing stands the farmhouse belonging to Mr. A. G. Glover. It is built upon a part of a long mound which extends south of the house to the slope bordering the creek bottom. This part of the mound is sixteen feet wide and one and one half feet in height. North of the house the mound has been destroyed but a total of four hundred feet can still be traced. East of the house along the lane leading to the public highway are two effigies (one that of a bird) and a tumulus, all much defaced. Southwest of the barn there were once a bear effigy and a linear mound now reduced to the ground level.

Draper Mounds.

20. In the cultivated fields to the southwest of the residence of Mr. John Draper, there were mounds the number and character of which can not now be ascertained. These were on the level land somewhat above the creek which flows to the west and north. (S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 1.)

Draper's Creek Mounds.

21. Four mounds are to be seen close to the point where the line between sections 1 and 12 crosses the creek. Three linear mounds lie close to the west bank, while one of the "mink" type lies on the opposite side of the creek. Twenty-five rods further up the creek a fairly well preserved bear effigy lies with nose on the very edge of the creek bank. All these mounds are on land but slightly elevated above the creek.

Cemetery Group.

22. After considering so many groups that are now entirely effaced, or so nearly so that exact information can no longer be obtained, it is a positive relief to the writer and perhaps to the reader as well, to be able to describe a well preserved group. The five mounds of this group are in a beautiful but somewhat secluded dale to the west of the residence of Mr. William Donald. (See Fig. 10.) No's. 1, 2, and 3 are on the farm of Mr. Donald and No's. 4 and 5 are on land belonging to Mr. Joseph Premo. All but No. 4 are on the floor of the basin which is slightly elevated above the creek. It appears that this area was used by the later Winnebagos as a burying ground although this has not been fully determined. It is reported that some of the earliest settlers observed Indian burials here.

No. 1 has an entire length of 230 feet, is about eleven feet wide in the center, and two feet in height. As shown in the figure its shape is peculiar the head terminating in two parts. A linden tree two feet in diameter stands on this mound.

No. 2 is a well preserved typical bear effigy, eighty-two feet in length and nearly three feet high at its most elevated parts.

No. 3 is of the type often called a "mink" effigy. Its length is 185 feet.

No. 4 is a type of mound not found in any other part of the area treated in this bulletin. It lies on the slope with feet toward the bottom, and head pointing up stream. The head is erect, the feet braced, and the short tail extended. The entire length is sixty-four feet.

No. 5 is a linear mound with a pointed bent end, a type quite common in Merrimack. The length is 152 feet.

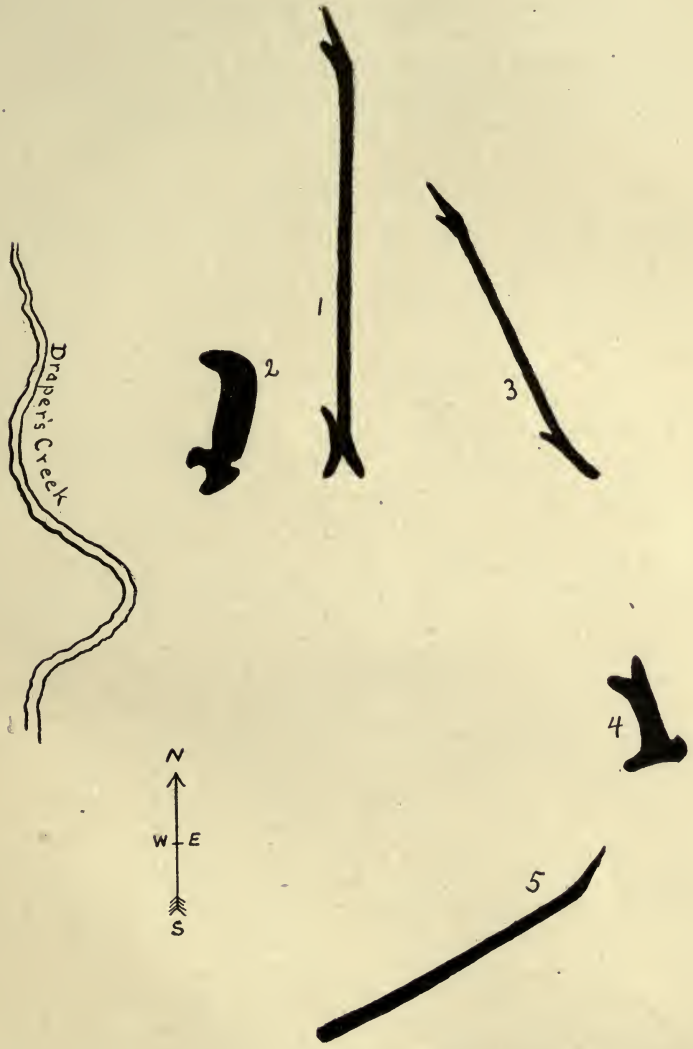


FIG. 10.
Cemetery Group.

The land upon which this group is situated is not conveniently located for cultivation. At present it is sparsely covered with trees and is used as a pasture. This is the only perfectly preserved group near Baraboo and it is therefore to be hoped that the land will continue to be used as a pasture only.

Ryan Mound.

23. A solitary linear mound now entirely effaced was situated on the farm of Mr. Willis Ryan at a point some twenty rods from the road in front of the residence of Mr. F. Minnich. (S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 3.)

Skillet's Creek Mounds.

24. These mounds are near the line between Sections 3 and 4. A tumulus standing in front of the residence of Mr. C. Kunzellman was entirely removed for grading purposes. Traces of a large mound can still be seen a short distance east of the section line on the farm of Mr. A. Kunzellman. This one appears to have been a bear effigy. Further to the south the section line crosses a long linear mound near which are two shorter mounds of the same class. Eighty rods to the east of these on the farm of Mr. J. Rodwell were a tumulus and a bear effigy. All these mounds are now nearly leveled. They are on the overwash plain with the terminal moraine close to the east and Skillet's creek about one-half mile to the west.

Howlett Group.

25. (N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 10). Some thirty rods from the road and to the southeast of the residence of Mr. H. H. Howlett was the west end of a single row of at least nineteen tumuli with an effigy near the center. They lay on the almost level overwash plain which has here been under cultivation for so long a time that scarcely a trace of any of the group remains. Mr. Howlett remembers the effigy as resembling "a moose with nose thrown forward and head and antlers thrown back." The tumuli were from four to six feet in height. A stone celt plowed from one of these mounds is now in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society.

Tinkham Mounds.

26. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 10.) Two bird effigies with a wing spread of each 125 feet and two tumuli lie close to the foot of the terminal moraine on the farm of Mr. R. T. Tinkham. These are arranged in a row with the birds in the center. The birds are represented as flying to the southeast, one almost directly behind the other. All are considerably leveled by cultivation.

Maple Grove Mounds.

27. In the grove just north of the residence of Mr. Edson Langdon there is a part of a long linear mound. A lone bear effigy lies in the woods about sixty rods to the south of the farmhouse. Large maple trees stand on and around this effigy, which is hence somewhat disfigured. It appears that the later Winnebagos obtained sugar sap from this and adjacent maple groves.

"There, on the south side of the river, only a league distant, were their sugar camps,—groves composed almost entirely of sugar maple." (Outline Sketches of Sauk County, p. 34.)

Cliff House Mounds.

28. A few rods north of the old Cliff House (Sec. 13.) at the north end of Devil's Lake is a long low mound which is cut in two by the railroad. Some thirty rods to the west are two linear mounds, one extending out into the public road, the other nearly parallel with the lake shore. These mounds are on the wash plain, and are not to be confounded with the irregular ridge marking an old shore line, which lies close by.

Terminal Moraine Group.

29. Directly in front of the well known Claude cottage at the north end of Devil's lake is a group that is badly mutilated. A bear effigy, a linear mound, and an effigy resembling Fig. 11 are still quite plainly outlined but two others are almost entirely effaced. The effigies are headed toward the lake. The bear lies on the level land at the foot of the moraine close to the path

that leads from the house to the lake. The tail of the other effigy extends up the slope until destroyed by the drive that passes in front of the house. The head and fore limbs lie near the foot of the slope directly in front of the cottage.

Up on the very crest of the terminal moraine some sixty rods northeast of these mounds is a well preserved effigy indicated in Fig. 11. The position commands an extensive view. To the south all of Devil's lake is in view, while to the north Baraboo with much of the adjacent country is plainly to be seen. The head of this mound which is remarkably large in proportion to the body is at least three feet in height. The tail slopes down to the level of the ground without a distinct point of termination. This mound is at present surrounded with trees and is in such a position that it will probably remain a well preserved mound for many years to come.

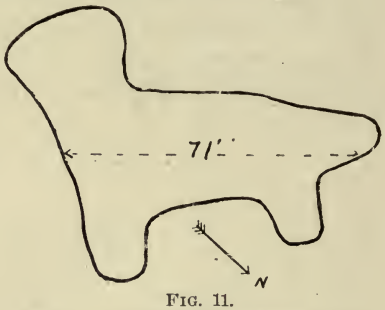


FIG. 11.
Mound in Terminal Moraine Group, Devil's Lake.

Devils Lake Effigy.

30. Directly in front of the pavilion on the grounds of Mrs. N. C. Kirk there is a bird effigy with a wing extent of nearly 150 feet. The tail is forked and the wings bent near the tips. The bird is represented as flying toward the lake, the shore of which is but a few rods distant. Standing on the tip of the tail is the pavilion and a recently erected hotel building has destroyed the tip of the south wing. Devil's Lake Station is close by, in fact, the well worn path leading from the station to the boat landing passes over the north wing. This part of the lake is, perhaps, the most frequented by the many pleasure seekers who visit Devil's Lake during the summer season.

Summary for Baraboo.

A total of 225 mounds are here listed in the town and city of Baraboo. Of these only sixteen remain undisturbed, 134 are

entirely obliterated, and the rest are more or less leveled. Fifty-eight are known to be effigies, 120 are tumuli and 27 are linear earthworks. Of the effigies it is positively known that seven are birds, seven are bear, and six are of the "mink" type. None of these mounds lay more than three quarters of a mile from water and occur in the greatest numbers on the high land, bordering the Baraboo river, adjacent to the series of rapids.

It is to be regretted that of the 134 mounds now entirely leveled, not one large scale plat or survey is in existence. Much of the information which they might have contributed to our knowledge of Wisconsin's prehistoric inhabitants is forever lost.

MERRIMACK.

Schneider Mounds.

1. It is reported that there is a group of mounds on the farm of Mr. Eli Schneider, in the location indicated on the map. At the date of this writing the author has been unable to visit the group, and no information concerning it can be given.

"Devil's Nose" Effigy.

2. Mr. Canfield's notes give a survey of a bear effigy that was located on the S. E. ¼ of Section 28. This mound lay near the head waters of Searls' creek with the sharp point of the bluff, called the "Devil's Nose," one mile to the west. Repeated inquiry has failed to bring to light any more data concerning this mound.

Mink Effigies.

3. In Peet's "Prehistoric America," (Vol. 2) there is represented in figure 195, a group of three effigies surveyed by Mr. Canfield. Two were of the "mink" type, and the other mound is shown in No. 1, Plate 5, the drawing for which was traced from Mr. Canfield's original plat. These mounds lay in a spacious natural depression close to a pond. Cultivation has destroyed all of the mounds but one of the "mink" effigies. The effigy figure resembles two that were located in the town of Greenfield, both of which are now leveled. In fact, as far as known, there are now no well preserved mounds of this type in the county.

These three mounds were located on the S. E. ¼ of Section 31. Mr. John Gross states that there were other mounds in the fields south of the road near this point, but their exact location and description has not been obtained.

Somewhere to the west within a distance of one or one and one-half miles was a very interesting mound. Mr. Canfield states that he found it in an early day when on a surveying trip. It was not surveyed and no definite data is now obtainable. Mr. Canfield says that it "had pointed ears, a sunken abdomen, a natural crooked leg, and a general build that resembled that of a grey hound."

Lapham Mounds.

4. In the public road close by the farm house of Mr. Fred Goette there are remains of a few tumuli which are all that can be seen of a once magnificent group of thirty-six mounds. Fortunately a survey of this group, made by Mr. Canfield in 1851 is preserved in Plate 48 of Lapham's "Antiquities of Wisconsin". The mounds lay on the slopes which here surround a pond.

Eagle Mounds.

5. On Section 3, close to the line bordering on Section 34 there is still well preserved a bird effigy that has received considerable attention. It lies mainly in thick second growth woods with much underbrush. In the locality it is known as an "eagle mound." The first survey of this mound was made by Mr. Canfield in 1850. In his "Outline Sketches of Sauk County," (p. 16) he states that:

> "One mound that I surveyed several years ago, is in the shape of a night hawk with a small flat mound under its left wing, having the bill turned toward it as though it were carrying it."

Concerning this small mound Mr. Lapham says, (Antiq. of Wis., p. 71).

> "This mound is small (seven feet in diameter) a very true circle at the base, and now less than a foot in height."

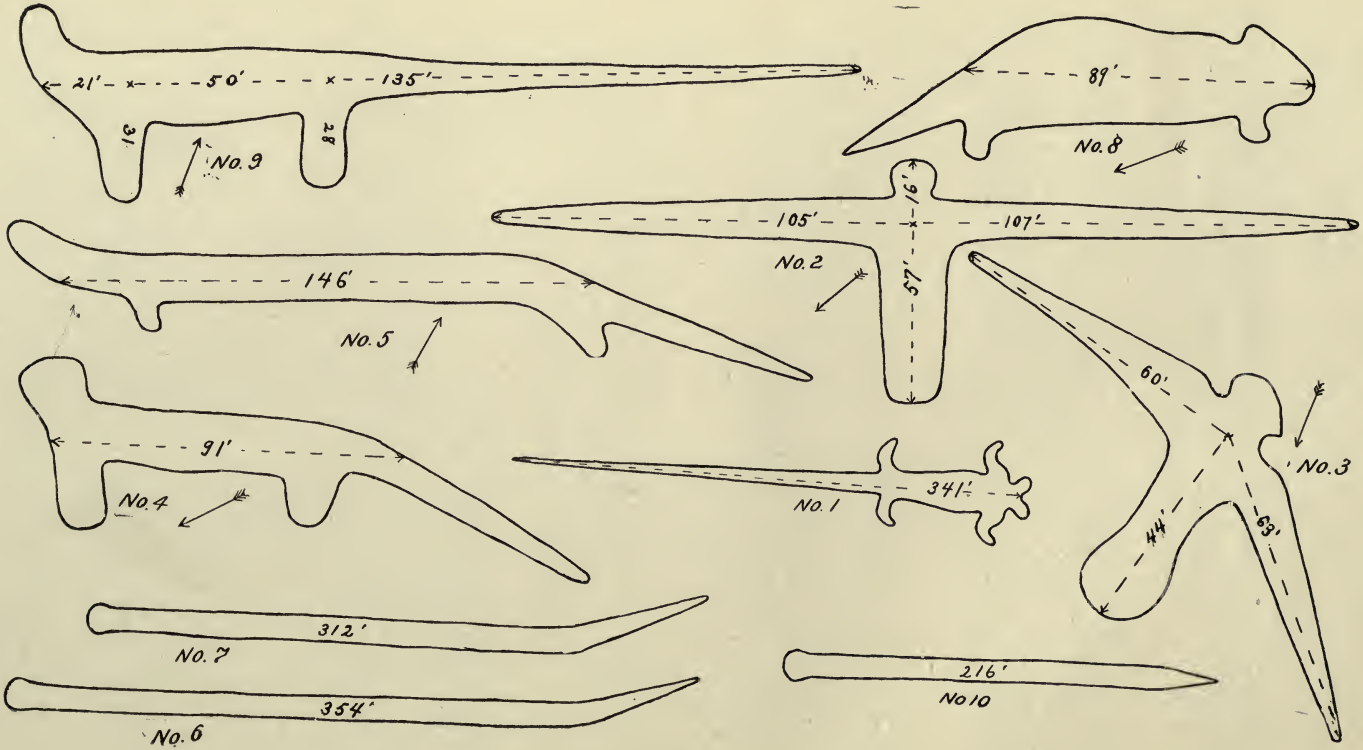


PLATE V.
Mounds in Merrimack

The growth of trees and the accumulation of leaf mould during the fifty-six years since Doctor Lapham visited this mound have obliterated all trace of the tumulus.

Cuts of this mound appear in:
Antiq. of Wis., pl. 46.
Outline Sketches of Sauk Co., opp. p. 16.
Am. Antiq., vol. 6, fig. 62.
Preh. Am., vol. 2, fig. 63.

Preceding the above quotation in the "Antiquities" is the statement that this bird forms one of a group. The land bordering Section 3 at this point has long been under cultivation and data concerning the rest of the group is not now obtainable. All that is known is that two bear effigies were located not far distant on the S. E. ¼ of Section 34.

Merrimack Mounds.

6. On a sandy ridge between the river and public road and about three quarters of a mile to the west of the village of Merrimack was a group of at least five tumuli all of which are now leveled.

Solitary Mound.

7. A solitary linear mound, seventy-five feet long, fifteen feet wide and two feet high lies on the low ridge bordering the river bottom on the fraction of the eastern part of Section 10. This mound is well preserved, but near it are mounds of which only slight traces are to be found.

Island Tumulus.

8. A conical mound is situated on a slight elevation on the river bottom land. When this locality was worked (Mar. 31, 1905) this small knoll was surrounded by the high water. The mound itself is a low tumulus lying south of No. 7 on land owned by Mr. Samuel Premo.

Gross Effigy.

9. A well preserved bird effigy lies on the rolling land about eighty rods from the Wisconsin river on the S. E. ¼ of the S.

W. ¼ of Section 3, which is a part of the farm of Mr. George Gross. Its wing extent is two hundred and twelve feet. The length of the head and body is seventy-two feet. A mound of similar form is illustrated in No. 2, Plate 5. This mound as well as others in the vicinity were located through the kindness of Mr. George Gross.

Gross Mound.

10. A few rods southwest of the residence of Mr. George Gross are slight traces of a linear mound that was originally about ten rods long and fifteen feet wide.

Lookout Mounds.

11. Two mounds, some twelve rods apart are located on the western part of fractional Section 10. They are on the extreme edge of the bluff which slopes abruptly to the river about seventy-five feet below. This position gives a view of the quartzite bluffs, Merrimack and points for miles in every direction.

Nearly half of one tumulus has slid down the steep bluff face. The other mound appears to be a double mound formed by the building of a large tumulus so as to overlap a smaller one. This double mound is well preserved and will probably remain so for many years to come.

"Mother and Cub" Effigies.

12. Within a few rods of the west line of Section 10 are two well preserved bear effigies. The larger one, eighty-two feet in length is represented as leading a smaller one sixty-one feet in length. They are on rolling land which is here covered with timber and are headed toward a small valley that leads to the river some thirty rods distant.

River Bank Group. . .

13. Two mounds are all that remain undisturbed of a remarkable group of eight mounds that were situated on the eastern part of fractional Section 9. The mounds lie close to a

river on slightly rolling land, a part of which has long been under cultivation.

When visited by the writer one bird effigy had been plowed over but once and a survey of it in that condition was made, which appears in No. 3, Plate 5. One linear earthwork 150 feet long extends down to the bank of the river where a part has been eaten away by the water.

Four mounds of this group are entirely leveled. One of these which was a remarkable mound is shown in Plate 55, "Antiquities of Wisconsin." Although it is there incorrectly located, a cut of it is also given in Fig. 80, "Prehistoric America," Vol. 2, where it is called a "panther" effigy. Casts of this mound together with others of the Greenfield "man" mound and the so-called "night hawk" may be seen in the Milwaukee Museum and the State Historical Library at Madison.

One of the well preserved mounds of this group is a bear effigy ninety feet in length. The other effigy is shown in No. 4, Plate 5.

Train Cache and Mounds.

14. (N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, Section 4.) On the nearly level land bordering on the east of Searl's Creek and about twenty rods south of the present residence of Mr. M. O'Keefe, Mr. J. G. Train, former owner of the land, found a cache. He states that it consisted of a peck of dark colored flints ranging from two to four inches in length. They were found between two roots and under the edge of a black oak stump. The blanks were given away a few at a time, and at the present writing not one has been located.

About twenty rods further south, Mr. Train remembers that there were three fine "deer" mounds now entirely leveled.

Searl's Creek Group.

15. These mounds are scattered along the west side of the creek on Sections 4 and 9. These are illustrated in Plate 6. The land is rolling and somewhat elevated above the river and creek bottoms. Near the corner of the sections it forms a higher ridge separating this group from the "Kruger Creek" mounds.

All of these mounds are well preserved. Those south of the section line are in woods. As shown in Plate 6, five are linear mounds with one end pointed and turned off at an angle. The bird at the north end of the group has a wing extent of 250 feet. The one on Section 9 has a spread of 226 feet. The length of the bear effigy is sixty-three feet. The others range from 140 to 260 feet in length. One of the effigies of the so-called "mink" type is shown in No. 5, Plate 5.

Kruger Creek Group.

16. These mounds are situated on the sides and bottom of a spacious natural pocket formed by a somewhat irregular semi-circle of hills. To the west the land slopes to a valley or low creek bottom.

The mounds on Section 5 are either completely leveled or nearly so with the exception of the one near the corner of the sections. At the points in Fig. 14, marked by stars, are slight traces of mounds the shapes of which cannot be determined.

Most of the mounds shown in section 8 lie on wooded land and are hence well preserved.

This is without doubt the group which Dr. I. A. Lapham visited, and of which he says:

"Here we found near the residence of Mr. Charles Durr, several parallel ridges and a few imitative forms. One of these with the anterior foot remarkably enlarged, is represented in Plate XLVI, No. 1." . . . "We noticed here a mound with a horn, apparently intended to represent the elk or deer." (Antiq. of Wis., p. 70.)

The last named mound we are unable to locate but the ridges also described by him are evidently the ones shown in No's 6 and 7, plate 6. The large footed effigy was probably intended to represent the bear, in fact the enlarged front foot is a common characteristic of the bear effigies of this section.

An enlarged plat of No. 8 is shown in Plate 5, No. 8. The resemblance of this effigy to a beaver is striking. The body is well built, but the limbs, although quite distinct, are somewhat short and low. It lies on the border of the river bottom land, and high water comes close to and sometimes upon the mound.

No. 9 is also shown in Plate 5, No. 9. This is a well preserved mound and is nearly four feet high near the center of the body,

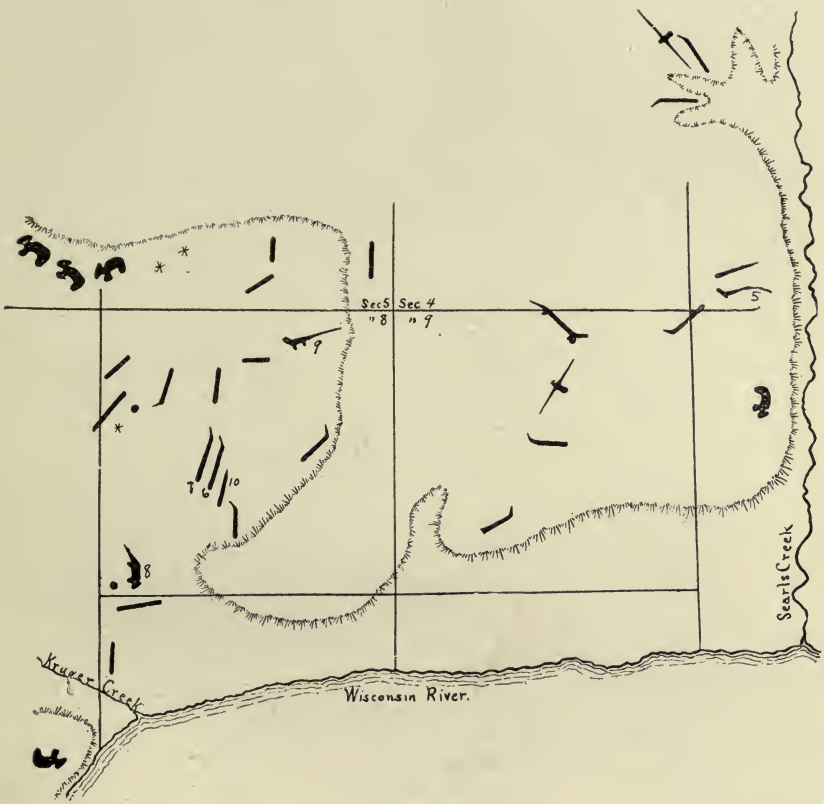


PLATE VI.

Searl's Creek and Kruger's Creek Groups.

which lies on nearly level land. The tail stretches up onto the lower slope of the ridge.

One of the linear mounds is pointed at one end and slightly enlarged at the other, as shown in No. 10, Plate 5.

At the foot and on the slopes and crest of the bluff to the immediate south of the creek was the site of a cluster of houses, such as afforded stopping points for the raftsmen of early days. Not a timber remains but the excavations of several cellars mark the site of this old village of Rosendale or Rosalie town. Close to the edge of the crest, as shown in Plate 6, there was a bear effigy now nearly effaced.

The Siebecker Mounds.

17. On Plate 47, Antiquities of Wisconsin, there is figured a group of thirty mounds surveyed by Mr. Wm. H. Canfield in 1850. In the text of the book (p. 70), the author says:

"They are located on the slope extending from the bluffs to the river here about two miles apart. The ground is not level, or even, but gently rolling, and the principal mounds are handsomely situated on the knolls. The sharp pointed ridges with an angle near the extremity, and the animal with several humps are peculiar features of this group."

Effigies of the latter type are considered to have been intended to represent the buffalo, which in an early day ranged over this part of Wisconsin.

Today hardly a trace of these mounds is to be seen so thorough has been the cultivation of this particular section.

Summary for Merrimack.

Not counting the mounds mentioned in No. 1, there are here noted 142 mounds. Of these only thirty-four are in a good state of preservation. Four mounds were solitary. Nearly all are close to the river, a pond, or a small stream. Among the effigies are seventeen bear and ten bird mounds a larger number than is found in any other of the townships considered. Eighteen linear mounds with pointed curved ends are located here. In fact this type of linear mound is almost entirely confined to this township.

SUMPTER.

Devil's Lake Grave.

1. (N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 25, T. 11 N., R. 6.) About sixty rods from the southeast corner of Devil's Lake and about twenty-five rods from the foot of the south bluff is what appears to be a grave. A rectangular enclosure 5 by 12 feet is formed by a wall of irregular shaped quartzite boulders each about 1½ feet in diameter. The stones protrude slightly from the ground, but dirt is filled in between them thus forming a slight mound like elevation. It is built on the very gentle south slope of a small ravine.

Mr. E. T. Hopkins who has owned this property for a period of 22 years states that the earliest settlers noticed this grave-like structure. Twenty years ago a small pit was opened into the center of the enclosure showing charcoal at a depth of eighteen inches. The author did not learn of the presence of this grave until in January 1906 when the mound was covered with snow. In the spring the enclosure was excavated but without result.

Quartzite Slab Group.

2. (N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 4.) In a plate opposite page 38 in his "Outline Sketches of Baraboo and Greenfield," Mr. Canfield figures a quartzite slab standing nearly upright in a conical mound located on the farm of Mr. J. L. Hill. In plowing over the mound Mr. Andrew Hodgett discovered the upper end of the stone shaft which he then removed from the mound. It measurer 6 feet in length with ends 4 by 8 and 6 by 6 inches. The corners were nearly square and the material was the common red stone of the nearby quartzite exposures.

For several years this remarkable find was used as a hitching post on the farm. Later the property passed into the hands of Mr. J. L. Hill. Soon after the shaft was broken in two by accident and when a new house was constructed on the farm the pieces were used in the wall. Mr. Hill states that other mounds were located near the one that contained the slab, but they have long since been leveled. No artifacts or other materials have ever been found in the mounds or in the immediate vicinity.

Meyer's Mill Cache.

3. In the possession of Mr. E. C. Perkins of Prairie du Sac is a cache of 87 reddish flint blanks and one double iron nodule. The latter does not appear to have been worked but is a double marble-like concretion of the kind found in sandstone. There were also five very rude stone blanks that were somehow lost from the cache.

These pieces were found by Mr. Louis Zerbel in 1898 on the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 5. In clearing and breaking a piece of ground he noticed a small low mound or pile of earth composed of only two or three wheel-barrow loads of dirt. This was leveled with a spade and in the center the pieces were found. Mr. E. C. Perkins obtained the cache from Mr. Zerbel. Meyer's Mill is located about one-half mile to the northeast of the site of the cache.

School Yard Mound.

4. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 8.) In the school yard close to the rear of the school house in District No. 3, there is a well preserved linear mound 90 feet long, 12 feet wide and 3 feet high. It lies on the level land close to the edge of a high bank bordering Otter creek. This earthwork could not be more favorably situated for educational purposes and it is to be hoped that its presence is appreciated and that every care will be taken to secure its permanent preservation.

Kingston Mounds.

5. One of the most remarkable groups in Sauk county was located on the S. W. ¼ of Section 9 and the N. E. ¼ of Section 16, on the well known Page and Stone farms. The first organization of the towns of Sauk county (January 10, 1849) included the present towns of Sumpter and Merrimack in one town called Kingston. This has led to some confusion in regard to these mounds as under the present organization there is no town of Kingston in the county. The mounds are now completely leveled.

Plate 7 is an exact copy (reduced) of Mr. Canfield's original plat of this group. It was also reproduced in his "Outline

Sketches of Sauk County," (p. 12.) It was drawn on a scale of 4 chains to the inch, which is too small to bring out, as we would now desire, the detailed form of the peculiar effigies.

It shows that there were 57 mounds arranged in a row 200 rods long with a group of six more a short distance to one side. From this survey it appears that 29 were tumuli, 4 were bird effigies, 8 were oval and linear mounds, 5 may have been intended to represent racoons or similar small animals and two were formed by two long mounds crossing near their middles and giving a scissors-like figure. In "Prehistoric America" (vol. 2, p. 307) is the following:

"Mr. Wm. H. Canfield has represented a group in which there are several mounds of birds associated with racoons. These were probably wading as they are represented with one leg and long necks. See figures 199, 200, and 211."

The figure 200 in the above named book shows the so-called "racoons" but the figure is far from being an exact representaiton of Mr. Canfield's original survey.

Again on page 305 is the following reference to this group:

"Another group in Secs. 9 and 16, T. 10, R. 6 E., is composed of a row of figures and round mounds consisting of mink, wading birds, eagles, elk and coons, near a marsh."

The mention to the occurrence of "mink" and "elk" effigies in this group is an error.

This group was located on the rich low land bordering Otter creek.

Stone Mounds.

6. Close to the road near the line between Sections 8 and 9 and about 60 rods north of the residence of Mr. H. E. Stone there were once four tumuli. These were on higher ground than were the mounds of the "Kingston" group which were about 80 rods distant. About 16 years ago, Mr. Stone plowed these mounds down. In one he found a single skeleton but several skeletons were found in each of the other mounds.

Johnson Group.

7. A group of ten mounds lie on the slopes to the west of Otter creek on the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, which

PLATE VII.
Kingston Mounds.

is a part of the farm belonging to Mr Martin Moely. Four of the group are bird effigies one of which has a wing spread of 230 feet. One mound is a bear effigy. Several of these mounds are still well preserved but most of the group have been leveled by cultivation. A narrow sandstone ridge 150 feet high separates them from the "Kingston" group which was located one mile to the west. These mounds have not yet been visited by the writer the data being obtained from Mr. Joseph Johnson who formerly owned the farm upon which they are situated.

Young Mounds.

8. In the extreme southeastern part of the township on the property of Mr. O. S. Young are three or four conical mounds situated on low ground near the Wisconsin river. Mr. E. C. Perkins of Prairie du Sac excavated them but found only bits of charcoal.

Summary for Sumpter.

Eighty-six mounds are here listed, and of these but six or seven can be considered as well preserved. With the exception of three mounds, all are situated close to Otter creek. No large scale plat of any of these mounds is in existence. Were it not for Mr. Canfield's survey of the large Kingston group the data for this township would be much more unsatisfactory.

PRAIRIE DU SAC.

Prairie du Sac Cornfields.

1. There were perhaps forty acres of cornfields to be seen in the early day on land in the immediate vicinity of the village of Prairie du Sac or land now owned by Mr. A. M. Bickford (N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 1). Opposite the present village is the scene of the historic Battle of Wisconsin Heights, where the noted Sac chief, Black Hawk, and his warriors made a stand against the whites on the afternoon of July 21, 1832. That night they crossed the river near the present site of Prairie du Sac and retreated westward.

Sauk Village.

2. Sauk City, which is situated about a mile below Prairie du Sac bears the distinction of marking the site of an old Indian village. August Grignon in his "Recollections" relates how the Sauks (Sacs) befriended the Fox Indians, as a result of which the French waged war upon them in 1746, driving them together with the Foxes out of the Fox River valley. He further states that:

"The Sauks now retired to the Wisconsin river and located themselves at Sauk Prairie, where they still resided and had a fine village with comfortable houses, and were apparently doing something in mining lead when Carver visited them in 1766, but which appears to have been several years deserted when I first saw the place in 1795, as there were then only a few remains of fire places and posts to be seen." (Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3, p. 206.)

Concerning this village the traveler, Jonathan Carver, wrote:

"On the 8th of October, 1766, we got our canoes into the Ouisconsin River, which at this place is more than a hundred yards wide; and the next day we arrived at the great town of the Saukies. This is the largest and best built Indian village I ever saw. It contains about ninety houses, each large enough for several families. They are built of hewn plank, neatly joined and covered with bark so completely as to keep out the most penetrating rains. * * * The streets are regular and spacious; so that it appears more like a civilized town than the abode of savages. The land near the town is very good. In their plantations which lie adjacent to their houses, and which are neatly laid out, they raise great quantities of Indian corn, beans, melons, etc."

In the "Wisconsin State Agricultural Transactions" (1, p. 125) we read as follows:

"There was a large settlement of Sauk at the lower end of Sauk Prairie. I have often examined the remains of their tillage there, and should suppose they raised corn in one lot of at least four hundred acres. * * * The four hundred acres are covered with well formed, regular corn hills."

Of these extensive fields only about an acre remain undisturbed. This small area is on the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 12, on land belonging to Mr. John Riche.

It appears from some authorities that the Sacs and the Foxes either lived together or had separate villages at this place.

They removed to Rock Island about the year 1783, and when the whites settled at this site there were no marked traces of the former Indian village.

Although the Sacs and Foxes must have resided here nearly forty years their cemeteries have not been located up to the present time. It is almost certain that they did not build mounds for burial purposes. In all the excavating that has occurred in connection with the building of the cities of Sauk and Prairie du Sac, but one burial has been disturbed. This one was discovered in the autumn of 1905 by Mr. John P. Weiler while excavating a stump that stood in the rear of his butcher shop in Sauk City. The skeleton was that of an Indian and the skull, teeth, arm and leg bones were well preserved. The body had been buried in a prone position in the sand at a depth of eighteen inches. Encircling the bones of each wrist was a German silver bracelet and stains on the skull indicated the probable former presence of silver earrings. The bones and one bracelet were secured by Mr. E. C. Perkins for the Sauk County Historical collection.

Ortel Mound.

3. A small conical mound stands alone a few rods west of the public road close to the line between Sections 25 and 36. It is on land belonging to Mr. C. Ortel.

Sauk City Mounds.

4. One half mile southeast of Sauk City (N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 13) is a group of four mounds. Three are long linear mounds and one is a tumulus. One linear earthwork located on land belonging to Mr. E. Kinschner, is 120 feet long. Just over the line on a tract owned by Mr. Joe Henn is a second similar mound 150 feet long. Sixty feet further east is a third 180 feet in length. The tumulus is further to the east and not far from quarter line. The whole group forms a row almost parallel with the public road which passes along the line between Sections 12 and 13. The linear works were originally about 10 or 12 feet wide and all were 2½ feet in height but during the past few years the plow has wrought havoc with them. In a

few more years they will be leveled. The mounds lie on a low plateau the first above the river bottom lands, which stretch to the river 80 rods to the southeast.

Sauk Prairie Groups.

5. Dr. I. A. Lapham visited and surveyed these mounds in 1850. His plat shows four birds, six linear mounds, one bear, and two that are evidently tumuli. (Antiq. of Wis., Plates 44 and 45.) Among these was a bird effigy with a forked tail and a wing extent of 360 feet. These mounds lay east of the mill pond along the higher land bordering the creek bottom just north of the junction of Honey and Otter creeks. There the author located two mounds not noted by Mr. Lapham. One of these is a tumulus overlooking Otter creek exactly west of its junction with the mill race. This mound was opened by Mr. E. C. Perkins who found a skeleton in it. It is now partly leveled. West of this mound on a low ridge in the marsh is a linear mound 90 feet in length and 17 feet in width and having its eastern end slightly enlarged. Part of the mound has been removed for grading purposes. The fresh cut shows it to have been built of red clay.

All of the other mounds of this group are now almost entirely effaced, part of them by cultivation, and some by the public road. In the corner of the road near Lodde's Mills may be seen slight traces of certain earthworks of this once fine group. In the "Illustrated History of Wisconsin" (p. 57) occurs the following statement:

"At the time Sauk Mills were built on Honey Creek near Prairie du Chien (should be Prairie du Sac) a large Indian mound was hauled away for the purpose of making a dam. It was found composed of a light colored clay as far as the level of the ground. In this mound the entire skeleton of a man, together with a number of well formed spears and arrow heads of flint were found."

The land bordering on the east of the present mill pond site was a favorite camping ground for the earlier Indians. Indications show that there was a more or less permanent village here.

Patterson Mounds.

6. (S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 7.) To the east of the residence of Mr. Robert Patterson, on a ridge overlooking the mill

pond is a solitary linear mound which is still well preserved. Southeast of his house, on lower land were once at least two mounds, one of them a bear effigy. Both are now entirely leveled.

Saxer Group.

7. (S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 7.) Two mounds are located on the crest of an abrupt sandstone knoll that has an elevation of nearly 100 feet above the lower land to the immediate north. One is a bird effigy with some peculiar features. One wing is 129 feet in length the other is 108 feet long. The body is on higher land with the wings extending down the gentler slopes of the crest. A sandstone rock protrudes from the body just under one wing. But most remarkable is the irregular height of the body which is built up over the stomach forming a sort of tumulus nearly five feet in height.

About six rods from this mound is a tumulus 21 feet in diameter and 2½ feet in height.

At the foot of the knoll to the north are traces of two linear mounds that were about six rods long. These have suffered severely through cultivation.

Von Behren Group.

8. While engaged in field work in this part of the county, our party visited this group which has been well described by Mr. E. C. Perkins in the "Wisconsin Archeologist" (Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 93–94) under the name of "Vonburn mounds." It is chiefly located on S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 7 and not on Section 2 as is there stated. The public road following the tumulus lying south of the road is in a cultivated field. The line between sections 7 and 18 cuts throug the bird. The other mounds lie in a heavy growth of timber with thick underbrush which accounts for the overlooking of two tumuli mounds by Mr. Perkins. These were found by our party.

In this group is probably the largest tumulus that exists in the county. It is 13 feet in height and over 60 feet in diameter. Mr. Perkins dug for some distance into this mound but made no discoveries.

Honey Creek Mounds.

9. Of these mounds Dr. S. A. Lapham gives the following description. (Antiq. of Wis., p. 69.)

"The works near the center of section seven (Plate XLIV, No. 1) are on the margin of the marsh which borders the creek. Here are several oblong mounds, one of the bird form and two anomalous images of which drawings are given. (Plate XLV, Nos. 2 and 3.) Though they are evidently animal forms it would be difficult for the most practiced zoologist to determine the genera and species to which they should be referred. They are on ground gently sloping from the bluffs in the rear to the edge of the marsh where there is a bank of no very great elevation."

These mounds are now entirely leveled. Mr. Lapham's plat shows 14 mounds two of which are also shown enlarged. In getting these Mr. Lapham evidently missed the fine groups situated on the bluffy land and here designated as the Saxer and Von Behren groups.

Moseley Group.

10. (Section 18 and 19.) We are indebted to Mr. Lapham for a survey of this once fine group, concerning which he says:

"Towards the mouth of this (Honey) creek are numerous works of great interest; the first, near the residence of Mr. Mosely, being represented on Plate XLIII. Unluckily the breaking-up team had, only the week previous to our visit, turned over the natural sod upon most of these works; the four figures at the southwestern part of the group only remaining uninjured. Here we found a number of forms quite different from any heretofore described. One is apparently intended to represent the human shape, though very deficient in the proportional length of the arms and legs. (See Plate XLII, No. 4.) Another, and larger mound, of similar general form, stands adjacent; and it can hardly be supposed that the object of the one was very different from that of the other. Perhaps they are intended to represent a male and female.

"These earth works are four feet high at the intersection of the arms, where they are highest. The arms are in a straight line, at right angles with the body. The resemblance of the latter figure, however, to some supposed to be intended to represent birds, shows that there is a gradual transition from one form to another among mounds of this kind as well as others.

"The two figures adjoining these, are presumed to represent the buffalo or bison (Bos americana). One of them was carefully measured

PLATE VIII.
Chief Yellow Thunder.

(See page 239)

and the result is shown in the enlarged figure (Plate XLV, No. 1). The general contour, especially the hump over the shoulders, renders the suggestion probable. The forms are almost exactly alike, though one is slightly larger than the other. They also may be intended for the two sexes. It will be observed that the attitude is quite spirited and natural; probably representing the animals as browsing or drinking.

"Two quadrupeds north of the road, were too much injured by the plough to enable us to make them out satisfactorily; but they do not appear to represent any new features. The long ridges (nearly a thousand feet in length) are a peculiar circumstance in this group; yet they seem to be located without design. The one with an irregular cross ridge near the top may be thought to represent a bow and arrow; or it is a cross with curved arms.

"These works occupy a gentle slope, extending from the base of the high bluffs towards the marshy and springy grounds to the south. Beyond the marsh another bluff rises abruptly. The space between the bluffs is used for agricultural purposes; and, if in the possession of a warlike people, we might fancy these long ridges as constructed to defend the passage leading between the bluffs, from the valley of the river below, to the interior or back country. This may have been the object of the most easterly and longest ridge or parapet; but of what use, according to this theory, were the other similar ridges, which could not have been intended for defence?" Etc. (Antiq. of Wis., pp. 68–69.)

Doctor Lapham's accurate plat of this fine group shows it to have consisted of a total of fifteen rather compactly grouped earthworks, seven of these being effigies and the remainder linear mounds, the largest of the latter measuring 980 and the smallest less than 75 feet in length. They were less than 20 feet in width throughout. The former is the largest mound as yet located in the county. The second largest of the linear mounds, has a curve or crook at its northern extremity giving a general resemblance to an old fashioned walking stick.

The effigies are of at least five distinct types. The one referred to as apparently intended to represent the human figure. and its companion mound are bird effigies. The "bow and arrow" or "cross" may with good reason be included in the same class although apparently representing a bird of a different family. On these points Wisconsin students are agreed. Mr. Canfield's discovery and survey of two undoubted man mounds have clearly established the difference between these and the numerous bird effigies. The road to Honey Creek Mills crossed through the center of this group.

References.

Am. Antiq., Vol. 6, pp. 12 and 269. Partly described and figured. Also in Prch. Am., Vol. 2, pp. 58 and 62.

Summary for Prairie du Sac.

Sixty-seven mounds have thus far been located in this township. Few of these are near the Wisconsin river, but as reference to the map will show, are mostly grouped about Honey creek in the vicinity of the present Lodde's Mill pond about which are also indications of aboriginal village sites.

Of these mounds seventeen are effigies, of which there are nine birds, five bears and three of uncertain form. Only thirteen of the mounds remain undisturbed.

Summary of Mounds in the Entire Area.

In the groups here listed there is a grand total of 734 mounds. In this list those mounds whose existence is not fully established are not considered.

In some cases, the grouping here given is somewhat arbitrary but a summary of the group arrangement gives the following data: fifteen are solitary with no mounds nearer than eighty rods: thirty-seven groups contain from two to five mounds each: eleven groups from six to ten: ten groups between eleven and twenty inclusive, and three groups have between twenty and thirty mounds each. Beyond this number one group is composed of thirty-six mounds, two of sixty-three each, and one of sixty-five.

The distribution with reference to streams and bluffs is quite well shown in the map of the area.

Of these earthworks it is definitely known that 337 were constructed as tumuli, one as an enclosure, 183 as effigies and the rest as ridges, (with the exception of a few mounds of unknown shape).

Of the effigies whose shapes are definitely known there are forty-three birds, forty-seven bears and twelve "mink" with other miscellaneous types as noted in the descriptions. The most abundant types are those of the bird and the bear.

More than 300 of the total number of mounds are now leveled and are only here recorded by virtue of previous surveys or

other authentic data. A total of 198 mounds still remain undisturbed. The others are in various stages of destruction.

TRAILS.

Wisconsin River Trail.

This was evidently a part of an old and much used thoroughfare extending from Green Bay to the present site of Prairie du Chien, for it can be considered as a continuation of the "Fox River Trail" traced by Hon. Publius V. Lawson (See Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 3, Nos. 2 and 3, p. 44) from Green Bay to the site of Fort Winnebago at Portage. From the latter point a trail followed along the Wisconsin river to Dekorra which was a favorite point for crossing the river. Here the trail branched one route passing to the south of the river to the lead region. The other branch crossed the river which it followed in a general way to Prairie du Chien. Thus it crossed the southern part of what is now Sauk county. In Merrimac it passed over the rolling land between the bluffs and the river. In Prairie du Sac it left the vicinity of the river and cut across the prairie to the valley of Honey Creek which is followed for some distance. In Prairie du Sac township this trail has been definitely located where it crossed the southeastern corner of Section 26, the northwestern corner of Section 35, and almost diagonally through Section 34.

Other Trails Near Honey Creek.

It appears that several other trails, besides the "Wisconsin River Trail," centered near the Honey Creek valley. One of these passed diagonally from southeast to northwest across Sections 8 and 9. It continued this general course across the towns of Honey Creek, Westfield and Ironton evidently headed for the region about La Crosse.

Black Hawk and his band of warriors in their retreat after the Battle of Wisconsin Heights, crossed the southern part of this section. They probably followed up the Honey Creek valley in nearly the same direction as the "Wisconsin River Trail."

From the head of the valley they left the trail and went westward. It is not certain that they followed a trail beyond that point.

Trail from Sauk Prairie to Baraboo Rapids.

This trail crossed the South Bluff in nearly the same course as does the present West Sauk road. South of the bluff it evidently led to the villages about Honey creek, near the present site of Lodde's mill, although in earlier days it may have led to the Sauk village. In a letter to Mr. Canfield (Outline Sketches of Sauk County, p. 54–58), Mr. C. O. Baxter states that:

> "Five of us crossed the bluffs over to the Baraboo valley. The trail led us over the bluffs immediately back of what is now known as Teal's Place. * * * The trail led us directly to the Baraboo River at a place where Maxwell's dam now stands. Here we forded the river and entered the Indian Chief Caliminee's village."

"Teal's Place" was about one-half mile east of the point in the West Sauk road, known as King's Corners, in the town of Sumpter.

Trails in the Baraboo Valley.

Several trails followed the general trend of the valley between the bluffs. One of these traversed the entire width of the area here considered. It met other trails at the Baraboo Rapids. From this point it followed along the foot of the North Range to the ford at Garrisonville, from which several trails radiated. Another trail connected the same points, but followed closer to the river bottom. A trail from the Rapids extended along the base of the South Range, through the "Palmer" village site, and up Rowley creek and on to Dekorra. From the ford at Garrisonville an important trail led up the ravine just north of the residence of Mr. Samuel Brown to the upper slopes of the Quartzite Range. From there it continued in an almost direct line to Dekorra. Possibly this trail joined with the one from Jackson creek. From the ford another trail led through the Lower Narrows on the east side of the river and on toward Portage.

Trails Leading North from the Baraboo River.

Two important trails, one from the Baraboo Rapids and the other from the Garrisonville Ford, met on "Yellow Thunder's

Forty.'' The former shows quite distinctly at a point some forty rods east of the road and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Edmund Calvert. The latter passed through the Lower Narrows at the west side of the river and then followed the upland bordering the Big marsh. It crossed near the ''Leach Creek'' group of mounds, and led almost directly to the point mentioned above. On the N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of Section 7, on the farm of Mr. Frank Thomas this trail is easily traced at the present time.

Dells and Portage Trail.

This trail followed along the Wisconsin river and thus traversed the entire northeastern corner of the county. It crossed Dell creek near the ''Newport'' mounds and passed close to the ''Lower Dells'' group. Here on the property of Mr. Eaton the trail is still well defined for a distance of nearly one-half mile. From here it passed down onto the lower land, through the ''Herwig'' village site, by the ''Wisconsin river'' group of mounds, and on through the ''Stage Road'' group meeting other trails near ''Yellow Thunder's Forty.'' In continuing along the river from this point this trail passed through the ''Polson'' group. For several miles in Fairfield it followed a course almost identical with that of the public road. Between the road and Chapman's lake (a shallow pond in a river slough) the trail still shows plainly. In the extreme northeastern corner of Fairfield the trail led down to the edge of the river opposite Pine island, which was a favorite camping site of later Indians. From this point it followed the river to Portage.

Other Trails.

There were, without doubt, several trails leading from Devil's lake, but none of these have been definitely traced at date of this writing. A trail also connected the point here called Garrisonville Ford with the section around Merrimac.

These trails were more or less used by the Winnebagos and also by the whites for some time after the whites settled in the county. Reference to the map will show that these trails, as a rule, follow the easier routes for travel, lead for objective points, and pass through many important groups of mounds. Hence it

seems reasonable to consider that at least in part they were used by the original builders of the mounds and that the later Indians continued to use the main lines of travel. After the establishment of Fort Winnebago that point was of special interest to the Indians of this section, and as noted on the map, many of these trails lead toward that place. But before that the Portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin must have been a somewhat important point.

INCREASE ALLEN LAPHAM, C. E.

Pioneer Wisconsin Archeologist and Author of the Antiquities of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Volume 5, Nos. 3 and 4
April to October, 1906

ILLUSTRATED

Issued by the Wisconsin Archeological Society
Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1906

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

George A. West

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Rolland L. Porter H. A. Crosby P. V. Lawson
W. K. Flint A. B. Stout

DIRECTORS

W. K. Flint O. J. Habhegger

TREASURER

L. R. Whitney

SECRETARY AND CURATOR

Charles E. Brown

COMMITTEES

SURVEY, RESEARCH AND RECORD

J. G. Allbright Dr. Louis Falge Dr. G. L. Collie
Julia A. Lapham Dr. A. Gerend G. H. Squier
Dr. W. G. McLachlan Rev. S. T. Kidder Dr. Albert Salisbury

MEMBERSHIP

O. J. Habhegger Mrs. Jas. S. Peck Chas Bodenbach
Fanny Schmellenmeyer O. T. Lahman J. W. Evans
W. H. Eikey Rev. B. G. Traudt

COLLECTIONS

Dr. F. A. Traver Harriet B. Merrill Dr. W. O. Carrier
Rev. Wm. Metzdorf Jno. Gerend J. P. Schumacher
Jos. Ringeisen, Jr. Dr. H. H. Schlaeger

PRESS

Ellis B. Usher Belle Blend H. E. Cole C. H. Ellsworth

SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00. Members, $1.00 per Annum.

All communications in regard to the Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, 1214 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

INDEX.

Vol. 5, Nos. 3 and 4.

The numbers refer to the map and record.

	County.	Page
1.	Adams	292
2.	Ashland	293
3.	Barron	294
4.	Bayfield	295
5.	Brown	295
6.	Buffalo	297
7.	Burnett	297
8.	Calumet	298
9.	Chippewa	299
10.	Columbia	299
11.	Crawford	301
12.	Dane	306
13.	Dodge	312
14.	Door	319
15.	Douglas	320
16	Dunn	320
17.	Fond du Lac	321
18.	Grant	322
19.	Green	327
20.	Green Lake	328
21.	Iowa	334
22	Iron	334
23.	Jackson	335
24.	Jefferson	335
25.	Juneau	339
26.	Kenosha	340
27.	Kewaunee	341
28.	La Crosse	342
29.	Lafayette	343
30.	Langlade	344
31.	Lincoln	344
32.	Manitowoc	345
33.	Marathon	347
34.	Marinette	348
35.	Marquette	348
36.	Milwaukee	353
37.	Monroe	361
38.	Oconto	361

County.	Page
39. Outagamie	362
40. Ozaukee	364
41. Pepin	365
42. Pierce	365
43. Polk	365
44. Portage	365
45. Racine	366
46. Richland	370
47. Rock	373
48. Sauk	376
49. Sawyer	386
50. Shawano	387
51. Sheboygan	388
52. Trempealeau	392
53. Vernon	393
54. Vilas	394
55. Walworth	395
56. Washburn	396
57. Washington	397
58. Waukesha	399
59. Waupaca	410
60. Waushara	413
61. Winnebago	414
Additional Records	422

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Increase Allen Lapham, C. E., pioneer archeologist and author of the Antiquities of Wisconsin ..... Frontispiece
Map illustrating mound distribution in Wisconsin 292

Plate.	Facing page
1. Series of burial mounds at Aztalan, Jefferson county	302
2. Stephen D. Peet, D. D., editor of the American Antiquarian	312
3. Group of conical mounds, preserved in Hilgen Spring Park at Cedarburg, Ozaukee county	322
4. Long bitted fluted stone axe, Sheboygan county	332
5. Publius V. Lawson, vice-president of the Wisconsin Archeological Society	342
6. Garden beds, near Stockbridge, Calumet county	352
7. Copper implements	362
8. William H. Canfield, pioneer archeologist	372
9. Village sites, at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county	382
10. Flint implements	392
11. Stone chamber in a mound, at Buffalo Lake	402
12. Turtle effigy mound, at Silver Lake, Waukesha county	412

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 5. MILWAUKEE, WIS., APRIL to OCT., 1906. Nos. 3-4.

A RECORD OF WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Secretary and Curator of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

In 1891, there was published by Dr. Cyrus Thomas under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, a "Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains." Pages 224 to 246 of this valuable contribution are devoted to a list of Wisconsin earthworks, stoneworks and other evidences of aboriginal occupation, these being arranged under the counties in which they were reported to occur. An archeologic map also accompanies the Wisconsin section.

In his introduction the author explains that this list:—

"Can be considered only as preliminary to a complete and thorough catalogue of the ancient works of the United States and Canada.

It was first intended simply as an aid in constructing archeological maps for the general report on the mound explorations of the Bureau, but on account of its usefulness as a means of reference, it has been thought best to publish it as a bulletin.

That many omissions, duplications and errors occur in the list is to be expected, as it has been prepared to a large extent from the published notices of antiquities scattered through numerous works, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., which are often so incomplete and indefinite as to leave the precise localities uncertain. This is especially true of the notices by the earlier authorities, and as subsequent references to the same works often fail to refer to earlier mentions or to identify the antiquities, duplications doubtless frequently occur. A serious drawback has been the want of correct maps of the periods referred to in the published accounts of antiquities, as the changes in the names and boundaries of the counties often render it impossible to determine the present names of the counties in which some of the antiquities are found.

In order to correct the list so far as possible, the attention of the

field assistants was called to the subject and considerable time was devoted to this special work in certain sections."

"Special efforts were made to locate definitely all ancient works, mounds, graves, pictographs, etc., including those to which only incomplete and casual reference had been made by earlier travelers and writers. All the material thus obtained has been incorporated in the present volume.

Not only are the existing works included in the list, but also, whenever they could be definitely located, those which have been obliterated. In explanation of some items in this catalogue which seem to be indefinite, as where the only locality mentioned is the county and state, it may be said that it was thought best to preserve these references, imperfect as they are, as they may be of some use to future explorers. There are few cases of this kind."

Since the organization of the Wisconsin Archeological Society in the year 1901, through the interest and activity of its members and co-workers in many parts of Wisconsin a large amount of additional data of value has been collected. It is therefore now highly desirable that a new and more complete and accurate record should be published. This has now been done, the former catalogue which was inaccessible or unknown to many of our contributors, being used as a basis. Thus there is now placed at the command of all Wisconsin students such clues and information as we now possess concerning the location, literature, etc., of our aboriginal monuments.

Sixty-one of a total of seventy-one Wisconsin counties are represented in the present record as against only forty-nine represented in the Thomas catalogue. This alone will serve to indicate how much has been accomplished by the Wisconsin society in this direction in the brief period of its history. Ten counties, notably Clark, Eau Claire ,Florence, Forest, Rusk, Oneida, Price, St. Croix, and Wood, all of them located in the northern and northwestern sections of the state, are still represented by blank pages.

Such records as are included in the Thomas catalogue are indicated by a star (*) in our record. For many of these additional references are given. Some worthless records and references and duplications appearing there are here omitted. Other records there incorrectly placed have been listed under the county in which they really occur. In instances where the references to a particular work are numerous only a small number of the more important and valuable are given. Descriptions and references to the ancient inclosure and accom-

panying works at Aztalan are most numerous and yet but a very small number of these are of value to the student or convey any information not included in Lapham's early description. Many are of a more or less fanciful and misleading nature. The same may be said of references to other Wisconsin earthworks of note.

An improvement on the arrangement of the early catalogue, which the student will appreciate, is that of the placing of the records also under their proper township. This in certain instances has been a matter of considerable difficulty as many earlier and some later contributors failed to appreciate the value and desirability of exactness and accuracy in the matter of their locations. In not a few instances where a number of evdences occurring in one region, but not closely associated, are included under one item in the old list, it has been considered of advantage to the student, or necesary under the present arrangement, to separate and introduce them as separate items. Future researches may make it possible to so separate others.

As illustrated on the accompanying map, the archeologic areas defined on earlier maps have been considerably extended. The difficulties encountered by the author in compiling this record were fully as great as those met with by Doctor Thomas in constructing his earlier and less exhaustive catalogue. For such errors as may be found to occur therein no apologies are offered. With the assistance of our co-workers these may be corrected in later editions and additions.

The list of Indian villages and camps of historic times is not complete but may be made more so in future publications. It should be of considerable service to our fellow students, the prehistoric and historic periods in the aboriginal occupation of our state being more or less closely united.

Though very incomplete and but little more than an index to the archeological wealth of our state, the present record should furnish an excellent basis for future researches and will, it is to be hoped, encourage further contributions to our as yet meagre knowledge of Wisconsin's archeological history. To this end the Wisconsin society requests of its members and others whom this bulletin may reach, that they note carefully the antiquities listed from their respective counties and from

other regions with whose antiquities they may be familiar and furnish to the author such additional data and information as is desirable for the completion or correction of the present record. By observing carefully the instructions embodied in the directions published for the use of local students and contributors in the Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 2, No. 4, many of the deplorable errors of our early investigators may be avoided.

It trusts that each of its many members may feel a just pride in seeing to it that the list of the antiquities of their own districts is as complete as it is within their personal power to make them. With their assistance it will be possible to publish in the near future a complete record of our antiquities, and such as may prove a help to the cause of education in our state and country.

The author takes pleasure in here acknowledging the Society's and his own indebtedness to those of its members who during the several years past have devoted so much of their time and labored so conscientiously under its guidance to assemble the archeological data which has made the present record possible. The names of these contributors appear on every page. Credit is especially due the Messrs. A. B. Stout, P. V. Lawson, G. A. West, Louis Falge, S. D. Mitchell, G. W. Wolff and A. Gerend, whose contributions are of notable extent and value.

THE RECORD.

1. ADAMS COUNTY.

Big Flats Township.

Village site and group of mounds near Big Flats. One excavated, pottery and pottery pipes found.

Reported by Edward Woodward, March, 1906.

Easton Township.

Mound and cemetery 3 miles east of White Creek.

Reported by Mrs. Adeline A. Campbell, Sept., 1905.

Jackson Township.

Group of oblong and effigy mounds on north shore of Jordan Lake, Section 27. Round and effigy mounds on shore of

Mound Group of mounds Effigy mound

Crooked Lake. Cemetery and cornfield on the south shore of the same lake. Burials in gravel knoll, near the east shore.
Reported by J. H. Manchester, Sept., 1905.

New Haven Township.

Mounds at Big Spring.
Reported by J. H. Manchester, Sept., 1905.

Dell Prairie Township.

*Mounds at the foot of the Big Dells. Inclosure, oblong and other mounds and extensive tracts of garden beds a little east of the Dells of the Wisconsin, six miles below the above.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq, Wis. (1855), pp. 71–72, fig. 28, and indicated on his map. Reported on by H. H. Bennett, May, 1906.

2. ASHLAND COUNTY.

La Pointe Township.

Indian village and cemetery was located at the southwestern extremity of Madeline Island. Cornhills on the shore of Chabomnicon Bay. Ottawa fort was once located on Chequamegon Point.
Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 13 (1895), pp. 432–434.

Sanborn Township.

Odanah was the ancient Chippewa capital.
Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co.'s, Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 206.

*Pictographs on rocks, now mostly covered with earth, about two miles up Bad River (Mashkisibi).
Described by Garrick Mallery, Sci., vol. 11 (1888), p. 282.

Maple sugar camps along the same stream for many years.
Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. 13 (1895), p. 429.

Chippewa village of Tagwagane formerly located on Bay City Creek, within the present limits of Ashland.
Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. 13 (1895), pp. 429, 430.

* * *

Red steatite is procured by the Chippewa Indians on the banks of Ottaway (Pipestone) Lake, at the source of the La-Mauvaise River.
Schoolcraft's Travels, p. 192.

3. BARRON COUNTY.

Standfold Township.

Chippewa village formerly located at Rice Lake.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873-76), p. 199.

*Group of conical mounds at village of Rice Lake, Sec. 16, T. 35 N., R. 11 W. Explored.

*Group of mounds on opposite side of the lake, Sec. 10.

Explored by J. D. Middleton. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep., Bu. Ethno. (1890-'91), pp. 94-98, pl. 4.

*Group of long and conical mounds, south of village of Rice Lake, Sec. 21, T. 35 N., R. 11 W.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Cedar Lake Township.

Catlinite quarry, in the S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 35, R. 10 W.

Briefly described in Geol. Wis., vol. 4 (1882), p. 578. Pipestone ridge shown on map, Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 119.

*Mounds on the left bank of Red Cedar River, where it leaves Red Cedar Lake, T. 36 N., R. 10 W.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Rice Lake Township.

*Four small mounds and one large one at Bear Lake, in the northern edge of the county.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Chetek Township.

Mound at Chetek, destroyed in the spring of 1875. Copper nugget and skeleton found.

Mentioned by J. D. Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873-76), p. 20.

Mound in S. E. ¼ Sec. 20. Copper bracelet obtained.

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Macalester College Contributions, No. 6 (1890).

Cache of 50 flint blanks found near Lake Chetek.

Mentioned by C. F. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 86.

4. BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield and Washburn Townships.

Indian villages were once located at Red Cliff, Passabikang, Buffalo Bay and Bayfield.

Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. 13 (1895), p. 432.

*Conical mound formerly stood on the present site of Bayfield.

Reported by Gerard Fowke.

Indian village was located between Bayfield and Pikes Bay.

Gigito-Mikana, or "council trail" at Vanderventers Creek, near Washburn. Large Indian village once located at the mouth of the creek.

Indian village once located between Bonos and Boyds Creeks.

Two mounds covered with boulders at Wyman's place. Explored, piece of milled copper, hand-made iron nails, clay pipe stem, etc., obtained.

Indian village once located at Shores Landing, a short distance from Whittleseys Creek. Being at the head of Chequamegon Bay, it was the starting point of the trail to the St. Croix country.

*Indian mound located there. Explored, wrought iron nail and brass buckle found. (See Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), pp. 39—40.)

Ottawa village and cornfields once located at junction of Metabikitigweiag and Fish creeks, especially on the east bank of the latter. From this place the trail to the Chippewa River country left the bay.

Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 13 (1895), pp. 430–432.

5. BROWN COUNTY.

Suamico Township.

Indian village (Oussouamigong) was formerly located along the Green Bay shore, extending southward from the mouth of the Suamico River. Evidences of aboriginal occupation there.

Located on map, Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc. (1905), p. 146. Reported on by J. P. Scvhumacher, Apl., 1906.

Oval mound on the P. Devroy farm, on the Big Suamico River, Sec. 23.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Apl., 1906.

Green Bay.

Villages of various Indian tribes were from the earliest times located at and near the present site of the City of Green Bay.

See Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 16. Many other references.

Indian cemetery, formerly located on Blk. 70, near the Fox River, in Green Bay.

Conical mound, now levelled, formerly located opposite the above, on Lots 15 and 16, Blk. 71, Plat of Astor. Silver ornaments found.

Cache consisting of a copper axe, awl, etc., and from 12 to 15 flint disks, unearthed Feb. 27, 1905, in digging post holes for the erection of an ice house, on Lot 6, Ellmores 2nd Addition.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Mar. 1905.

Scott Township.

Village site, traces of ancient cultivation, mounds and other earthworks at Red Banks (Benderville) on the shore of Green Bay. Now mostly obliterated. Site of an early Winnebago village.

Many scattered references. See Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 2, pp. 491–494; vol. 3, pp. 203, 204, 293; vol. 13, pp. 457, 458, 466; vol. 15, pp. 425, 426 for Indian legends, etc. A. C. Neville, Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., 1905, pp. 144–156, map and illustration. Lapham, Antiq. Wis., p. 60. Corn hills and stone heaps mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), p. 30.

Point Sable, the site of an early Pottawatomie village. Evidences there of long continued Indian occupation.

Jesuit Relations, liv., p. 211. Mentioned Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., 1905, p. 147 and 149, shown on map. Also reported on by J. P. Schumacher.

Oval mound on the Vincent farm, ⅛ mile from the Green Bay shore, Sec. 31. Excavated, without results.

Oval mound on a hill, on the J. Parant farm, Sec. 23. Two small mounds on the brow of a hill, about 300 feet north of this one.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Apl., 1906.

Lawrence Township.

Village site, cemetery and group of mounds at Little Rapids.

Cemetery on Willow Point, now submerged by the Fox River.

Reported by E. E. Bailey, Apl., 1905.

Rockland Township.

Group of mounds, S. W. ¼, Sec. 8.

Village site along the east shore of the Fox River, Secs. 7 and 18.

Reported by E. E. Bailey, Apl., 1905.

Wrightstown Township.

Mound or mounds near Wrightstown.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1903.

6. BUFFALO COUNTY.

Nelson Township.

Group of mounds on a level space above Deer Creek, on the east side of the road branching from Alma and the Durand road, near the school house of Dist. No. 3.

Group on the prairie close to the foot of the bluff near Misha Makwa, near the junction of the north side road of Little Bear Creek Valley and the Alma and Durand road.

Mentioned by L. Kessinger, Hist. Buffalo Co. (1888), p. 76.

Several groups of mounds, 150 mounds altogether, in the Town of Nelson, on the river terraces.

Mentioned by E. L. Brown, Sm. Rep., 1882, p. 826.

Alma Township.

Mounds at the junction of Beef River with Beef Slough.

Mentioned by L. Kessinger, Hist. Buffalo Co., p. 76.

Mound at Alma.

Reported to G. A. West, 1905.

Fountain City Township.

Oval mound several miles below Fountain City.

Reported by G. H. Squier, Dec., 1905.

* * *

Painted Rock, or Calumet, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Black River, visited by the Indians to obtain material for the making of pipes.

Mentioned in Personal Narrative of J. T. De La Ronde. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), p. 7.

7. BURNETT COUNTY.

*Mounds about Yellow Lake and along Yellow River.

Reported by Gerard Fowke; also mentioned by Geo. R. Stuntz, Proc. Minn. Acad. Sci., vol. 3 (1889), p. 78.

8. CALUMET COUNTY.

Harrison Township.

*Several groups of effigy and other mounds on limestone bluff above Lake Winnebago, Sec. 36, T. 20, R. 18 E. (Near Clifton.)

Brief notice by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 62, pl. 41, no. 1. References to and additional notice by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 63; also figured in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 346.

Group of effigy mounds on the bluff (High Cliff) south of Cook & Brown Lime Co.'s works at Clifton. Now partly destroyed.

Reported by P. V. Lawson, 1905; and by Louis Falge, May, 1906.

Village site on the Bishop and Deerfuss farms, ¾ mile southeast of Sherwood, Sec. 32.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1905.

Stockbridge Township.

Group of effigy and linear mounds on Stockbridge Lots No. 17, 18 and 19.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 62, pl. 41, no. 2. Alluded to by R. C. Taylor, Silliman's (Am. Jour. Sci. and Art.) Jour. 1st. ser., vol. 34 (1838), p. 95. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 346, figured.

Garden beds on the Justus Demming place, Lot 370, near the source of Killsnake Creek, 3 miles east of Stockbridge.

Reported by Louis Falge, Mar., 1906.

Brothertown Township.

Burials in gravel pit near Charlestown (Charlesburgh); accompanied by flint and copper implements.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1898.

Chilton Township.

Burial in a sand hill near Chilton; accompanied by flint and copper implements.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1898.

Rantoul Township.

"Forks" group of 8 conical and an emblematic mound, just west of the forks of the Manitowoc River, E. ½ Sec. 36.

Village site and cemetery just east of the group.

Described and platted by Louis Falge, Aug., 1904. The last also reported by S. Christopherson, Feb., 1905.

Charlestown Township.

Cache of 4 copper spearpoints found beneath a large stump at Chilton. (Is in Chilton Township.)

Briefly described by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 1 (1901), p. 12; also mentioned in Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 90.

Cemetery on the H. Loose place, N. W. ¼ sec. 12.

Reported by Louis Farge, 1904.

New Holstein Township.

*Cache of 22 blue hornstone knives found beneath a stump at New Holstein.

Noticed by Thomas Wilson, U. S. Nat. Mus. Rep., pt. 1 (1897), p. 981. Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Cache of 7 arrowpoints found at New Holstein.

Noticed by Thomas Wilson, U. S. Nat. Mus. Rep., pt. 1 (1897), p. 981; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 90.

* * *

*Old Indian cellars on the General Scott road, on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, on the banks of a small creek, on the Rhodes farm. Cemetery just south of these.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

9. CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Mound at Nine-mile Creek, T. 29, R. 7, from which copper beads, awls and an axe were obtained by Cadott parties.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8 (1877–'79), p. 47.

10. COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The "Blue Mounds" trail left the north side of Lake Mendota in Dane County and pursued a northerly course to the present location of Poynette in Columbia County, and from thence northward to the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dane Co. (1880), p. 349.

Newport Township.

Effigy mound in Kilbourn City; partly destroyed in grading street.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Col. Co. (1880), p. 329; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 82–83. Reported on by H. H. Bennett, May, 1906.

Group of effigy, conical and other mounds, about 3 miles southwest of Kilbourn, near the C., M. & St. P. Ry. track, Sec. 18, T. 13 N., R. 7 E. Some excavated, human bones found. Other mounds in the vicinity.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Col. Co. (1880), p. 32.
Reported on by Chas. Lapham, 1904; and by H. H. Bennett, Apl. 1906.

West Point Township.

Village site (flint workshops, fireplaces, etc.) on the bank of the Wisconsin River, a short distance north of Okee.

Described by N. G. Abbott, The Klondike (Okee), May, 1906.

City of Portage.

Historic canoe portage from the Fox to the Wisconsin River.

Described by A. J. Turner, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 14 (1898), p. 97, with facsimile of map made by Capt. Thos. J. Cram, Jan., 1840. Many other references.

Winnebago village of Whirling Thunder was located north of the city end of the present Wisconsin River bridge at Portage, in 1836.

Large conical mound formerly located at what is now the city end of the Wisconsin River bridge.

Mentioned in Interview with Moses Paquette, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12 (1892), p. 431.

Caledonia Township.

Winnebago village of De-Kau-ry, or Scha-chip-ka-ka, was located two miles above the portage. He afterward had a village on the Caffrey place at the foot of a bluff between the Wisconsin and Baraboo rivers.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Col. Co. (1880), pp. 329–333.

Wyocena Township.

Conical mound a short distance east of Swan Lake, Sec. 5. Explored, single burial disinterred.

Group of four conical mounds, west of Pardeeville and one mile south of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. tracks. Several excavated without results.

Reported by Edward Woodward, Mar., 1906.

Pacific Township.

Group of five conical mounds near the south shore and near the west end of Swan Lake.

Reported by Edward Woodward, Mar., 1906.

11. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

See Archeologic Map of Crawford County in Cyrus Thomas' Catalogue of Prehistoric Works (1891), opp. p. 26.

*The main road from Prairie du Chien to Eastman follows chiefly the old trail along the crest of the divide between the drainage of the Mississippi and Kickapoo rivers.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 52.

Freeman Township.

*Group of mounds in Sec. 6, T. 10 N., R. 6 W.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Seneca Township.

Group of mounds 2½ miles north of Lynxville, on the G. W. Pease place.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Jun., 1903.

*"Polander" group of thirty conical and elongate mounds, about a mile up the Mississippi River from Lynxville, on Lot 2, Sec. 14, T. 9 N., R. 6 W.

Explored by J. D. Middleton. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 69–72, figs. 29, 30 and 31.

*"Armstrong" group of eleven conical and one effigy mound, ¼ mile below Lynxville (Sec. 23), at the mouth of a ravine. Explored.

Described in above report, pp. 73–74, fig. 32.

*Group of effigy mounds on the bluffs southeast of Lynxville. (Thomas' map locates it in Sec. 23.)

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

*Mounds on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 9 N., R. 6 W.

Reported by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 246, fig. 16.

*Effigy mound, 3 miles northeast of Lynxville. (Thomas' map shows location 3 miles southeast.)

Mentioned by Pizarro Cook. Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), no. 9, p. 175.

Eastman Township.

*"Sue Coulee" group of eighteen conical mounds at the mouth of Sue Coulee, about 9 miles up the Mississippi River, on

the road leading from Prairie du Chien to Lynxville, Eastman Township.

Explored by John W. Emmert. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 75–77, fig. 33.

*Mounds on Sec. 18, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Mentioned by Pizarro Cook, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), no. 3, p. 175. May be identical with the above.

*Mounds on N. E. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, pp. 239–240, fig. 5.

*Bird effigy on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 241, fig. 10.

*Mounds about ½ mile up the Pickadee Coulee. Explored human skeletons and stone articles found.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

*Group of five effigy and linear mounds at the mouth of Picadee Coulee, 5 miles north of Prairie du Chien.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29.

*Conical mounds about 4 miles above Prairie du Chien, on the road to Lynxville.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

*Group of seventeen effigy, linear and other mounds in Sec. 6, T. 8, R. 5 W., on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Kickapoo rivers.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 77–78, pl. 51. A figure of a part of the group is given by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 3; mentioned on p. 301.

*Chain of low conical mounds connected by embankments about ¼ of a mile north of Eastman, on Sec. 18, T. 8 N., R. 5 W.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 52–54, fig. 15.

*Group consisting of a bird, and a long mound with conical mounds strung upon it, near to the village of Batavia (Eastman), Sec. 18, T. 8, R. 5.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Prea. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214. Probably identical with the above.

Remains of two bird-shaped mounds, in the same section (18), at the village of Eastman.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 54.

*Effigy mound (bear) one mile west of Batavia, Sec. 13, T. 8, R. 6.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214.

Plate 1.

Photo by H. R. Clough

SERIES OF BURIAL MOUNDS

Aztalan, Jefferson County.

*Group of three effigies and one elongate mound, 2 miles south of Eastman, Sec. 24, T. 8 N., R. 6 W., on the Black River road.

Noticed and figured by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 244, figs. 12, 13 and 14. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-91), pp. 54–55, fig. 16. Also described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29.

*Effigy mound on S. W. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 8 N., R. 5 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, pp. 241-242, fig. 5.

*Group of four effigies, thirteen long and seven conical mounds at Hazen's Corners, on B. G. Thomas' land, Sec. 36, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Noticed by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 242, fig. 4. He locates the group on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Reported by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29, also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-'91), pp. 56–59, figs. 17, 18.

*Effigy mound on N. W. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 8 N., R. 6 W., about 400 yards north of the above.

Reported by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep., p. 59, fig. 19.

*Linear and effigy mound on Slaumer's land, S. W. ¼ Sec. 35, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29.
preh. Am. vol. 2 (1898), p. 214. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-'91), pp. 62–63, fig. 22.

*Group of four effigies and one linear mound on N. E. ¼, Sec. 35, T. 8 N., R. 6 W., about a mile south of Hazens Corners, on the Black River road.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29; also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214; by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-'91), pp. 60–62, figs. 20, 21.

Prairie du Chien and Bridgeport Townships.

*"Courtois" group of conical mounds, on Fred Ahren's land, on Sec. 12, T. 7 N., R. 7 W., 3 miles north of Prairie du Chien. Some of them explored.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-'91), pp. 63–68, figs. 23–26.

Group of mounds near Courliss Bayou.

Reported by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29; mentioned, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883-'87), p. 215; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 215.

*"Langford" mound, 3 miles north of Prairie du Chien.
Reported by Cyrus Thomas, Cat. Preh. Works (1891), p. 226.

"Dousman" mound, on H. L. Dousman's land, about 1½ miles north of Prairie du Chien. Explored.
Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 68–69, figs. 27, 28.

*Effigy and other mounds about 1 mile north of Prairie du Chien, in the Dousman cemetery and the fields about it.
Reported by J. D. Middleton. Three groups of effigies here says T. H. Lewis, Am. Antiq., vol. 6, no. 5 (1884), pp. 348–349. figs. 1, 2 and 3.

"Painted Rock" a short distance above Prairie du Chien. daubed over by the Indians with emblematic characters, and renewed from time to time.
Mentioned by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Environs (1897), p. 154.

Fox village at Prairie du Chien. Other villages there in later historic times.
Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 5 (1867–69), p. 197; vol. 6 (1869–72). p. 226. Other references. See Carver's Travels (1838, N. Y. Edit.) p. 51.

*Mound formerly located on the site of Fort Crawford.
Mentioned by Alfred Brunson, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), pp. 178–184.

*Mound on which one of the blockhouses at Prairie du Chien was placed.
Mentioned in Long's Expdn., vol. 1, pp. 237–239.

*Mound and burial place just below old Fort Crawford.
Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 74, 75 and 77.

*Mound in "Lower Prairie du Chien," explored and silver medal taken therefrom.
Notice of mound and description of medal by J. D. Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), pp. 121–126.

*Row of conical mounds stood between the Mississippi River and an old bayou in Prairie du Chien, a few rods north of the C., M. & St. P. railway station. The last remaining mound was explored by P. W. Norris. Human bones, articles of copper, silver, iron and stone were obtained.
See notice by Alfred Brunson, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), p. 182. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 51–52.

Effigy and linear mounds on the bluffs east of Prairie du Chien.

Reported by J. D. Middleton. Cyrus Thomas' Archeologic Map of Crawford Co. indicates that they are scattered through Secs. 32 and 5.

*"Flucke" group of fifteen conical and one linear mound 2 miles south of Prairie du Chien, near the "Vilas" group. Some explored.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. (1890–'91), pp. 72–73, pl. 1. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 236; also in Preh. Am. vol. 2 (1898), p. 237.

*"Vilas" group of sixty-seven conical, linear and other mounds, in Secs. 7 and 8, T. 6 N., R. 6 W., about three miles south of Prairie du Chien. Some explored by J. W. Emmert and others.

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 336; also in Preh. Am, vol. 2 (1898), p. 237. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), p. 69, pl. 1.

*Bird effigy and conical mound at point of a bluff 3 miles south of Prairie du Chien. Traces of several effigies on level land below.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 30; also mentioned in Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–'87), p. 215; and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 215, fig. 143.

*Group of conical mounds and an effigy on the crest of a ridge, on Chas. Frichet's land, on Sec. 7, T. 6 N., R. 6 W., 5 miles southeast of Prairie du Chien. Some explored.

*Traces of many conical, some linear, and effigy mounds a short distance to the northwest of these.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 47–50, figs. 7–9.

*Effigy mound (elephant) situated near the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers.

Mentioned in Materiaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme, tome 5 (1888), p. 90.

*Mounds, parapets, etc., about 4 miles up the Wisconsin River from its mouth, on the north side of the river, said by a Winnebago Indian to have been erected by the Sacs and Foxes for defences.

Haskins, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1854), pp. 88–91; I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 67; Long's Second Expdn., vol. 1, p. 239. (These evidently include effigy and other mounds mentioned in other items.)

Clayton Township.

Effigy mounds on the Kickapoo River on Secs, 24, 25 and 26, T. 11 N., R. 3 W., near the boundary line between Richland and Vernon counties.

Group of effigies at Gay's Mills on Sec. 28, T. 10 N., R. 4 W. (These may be in Utica Township).

Reported by Pizarro Cook, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 175.

Marietta Township.

Bird effigy 9 miles north of Wauzeka, on the Wm. Posey property, Sec. 17, T. 8, R. 4 W.

Bird effigy five miles north of Wauzeka, on the Kickapoo River, on top of a hill, on land of Wm. Coolie, N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 7, R. 4 W. Another near the water's edge. (Either the township and section or the distance is incorrectly given.)

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol 2 (1898), p. 216.

Two effigy, a linear and several oval mounds on the E. C. Bryan farm, about two miles west of the Boscobel bridge, Sec. 28.

Village site on the Nat. Wayne farm, 1 mile east of the Boscobel bridge, Secs. 14 and 15.

Village site on the D. Callaway farm, in Marietta Hollow, on Richland Creek, Sec. 9.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, July, 1903, and Apl., 1906.

Wauzeka Township.

Group of long mounds and effigies at the mouth of the Kickapoo River, near Wauzeka.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–'87), p. 301.

Fox Indian village formerly located at Wauzeka.

Mentioned by B. W. Brisbois, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–'82), p. 295.

12. DANE COUNTY.

See S. D. Peet's Map of Dane county, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 316.

*The principal trail in Dane County leads from the northwest side of Lake Mendota, around its west end in a south and southeast direction, between Lake Wingra and Lake Monroe, (Monona) to the south side of the last mentioned lake, across Yahara to what is now known as Winnequah.

*There were also trails running in a southeasterly direction on either side of the Yahara and Lakes Waubasha (Waubesa) and Kegonsa, and in a north and south course through the western parts to what is now Dane County.

*There was a trail leading from the northwestern side of Lake Mendota, around the north side of the lake to McBride's Point (Maple Bluff).

*A noted Indian trail ran from the Blue Mounds, in a northeasterly direction, to the north side of Lake Mendota, thence in a north course to what is now Poynette, in Columbia County, thence to the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, where the United States had built Fort Winnebago.

*Noted crossing of Sugar River in what is now the town of Montrose, called the "Fish Trap Ford." It is directly north of what used to be called Sugar Creek Springs or Dogharty's. The trail, in going north, after crossing the river at this point, divided, one branch leading to Lake Mendota and the other to Lake Kegonsa.

West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dane Co. (1880), p. 349.

See R. W. Chandler's map (1829), Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), between pp. 400 and 401. Locates also the several Winnebago villages in Dane county.

Black Earth Township.

*Mounds on the bluff south of Mazomanie, Sec. 33, T. 8 N., R. 6 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Effigy mound (man or bird) at Black Earth. Peet's map locates it in Sec. 35.

Mentioned by C. K. Dean, Sm. Rep., 1872, p. 415. S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), p. 72.

Conical mounds on east bank of Black Earth River, 2 miles west of the above.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Blue Mounds Township.

Sac Indian lead diggings in the neighborhood of Blue Mounds, visited by Capt. Jonathan Carver, in 1766.

Mentioned by D. S. Durrie, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 225; vol. 13 (1895), p. 277.

Effigies near Blue Mounds, bears and man mound.

Located on Sec. 12 on map, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 316.

Roxbury Township.

*Group of effigies on the east side of the Wisconsin River opposite Sauk City, Sec. 7, T. 9 N., R. 7 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Springdale Township.

*Two mounds and several workshops near Mount Vernon in Springdale Township, on Sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.

*Group of four mounds in Springdale Township, on Sec. 15, T. 6, R. 7 E.

T. H. Lewis, Sm. Rep. 1879, p. 434.

*Extensive group of emblematic mounds, 7 miles east of Blue Mounds.

Described and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. (Silliman's), vol. 34 (1838), pp. 90–92, pl. 1, fig. 1. Also in Anc. Mon., pp. 126, 127, pl. 40 (after Taylor, whose plate is reproduced). I. A. Lapham, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 4 (1857–58), p. 366. S. D. Peet's map, Preh. Am., vol. 2, (1898), p. 316, locates this group in Sec. 9. See pp. 43 and 44, figs. 38, 39; also Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 72; and Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 197, fig. 12.

*Bird mound half a mile west of the preceding.

Mentioned and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci., vol. 34, p. 92, fig. 2.

*Animal mounds and elongate works 8 miles east of Blue Mounds.

Noticed and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, vol. 34 (1838), pp. 92, 93, pl. 2, fig. 3. Anc. Mon., pp. 127, 128, pl. 41, no. 2. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), pp. 70–72. Hist. Dane Co. (1880), p. 329. Reported in Owen's Geol. Explor's of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, pp. 167–171. S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 39–40, fig. 34.

Verona Township.

*Two effigy mounds 10 miles west of Madison on the old Military Road.

Described and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, vol. 34 (1838), p. 93, pl. 2, fig. 4. Brief notice in Anc. Mon., p. 127, pl. 41, no. 1. S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 20. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), p. 64. S. D. Peet's map, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 316, locates them on Sec. 17. Mentioned on p. 14, fig. 11. An old Indian trail which passes between them and the military road, followed the same line. Mentioned in Clark S. Matteson's Ill. Hist. Wis. (1893), p. 55. Other references.

Westport Township.

*Series of effigy mounds on the north side of Lake Mendota, extending from Woodward's farm across the Asylum grounds and Farwell's place.

Mentioned by J. N. De Hart, Sm. Rep., 1877, pp. 246, 247. Also Am. Antiq., vol. 1 (1878–79), pp. 197, 206. S. D. Peet, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., vol. 32 (1883), p. 417. Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 13 and 179. See W. G. Anderson, Sm. Rep., 1879, pp. 343, 344, and Marquis de Nadaillac Mat. pour l'Hist. de l'Homme, vol. 18, 1884, p. 435. Brief mention by T. H. Lewis, Science, vol. 13, no. 318, p. 188.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 7, 8, 21, 27, 38, 66, 112, 224, 225 and 293, fig. 251; also in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–1882), pp. 68 and 71.

*Winnebago village of White Crow was located on the shore of Fourth Lake (Mendota), near the mouth of the upper Catfish, about where Fox's Bluff is. (1829).

Mentioned in narrative of M. L. Martin, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 401, location shown on map.

Madison Township.

Winnebago village on the south shore of Third Lake (Monona), in 1829.

Mentioned in narrative of M. L. Martin, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 401. The map shows a village at the southeast corner of Lake Waubesa.

*Various effigies and other mounds on McBride's Point, Lake Mendota.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

*Effigies formerly existed where the statehouse now stands.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 49.

*Effigies in the University grounds.

Mentioned by J. D Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), pp. 80–101.

Effigy and two conical mounds, at intersection of Wilson Street and Wisconsin Avenue destroyed in grading.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 40, pl. 32, no. 1. Also in W. J. Park & Co., Hist. Madison (1877), p. 188; and by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 261, fig. 170.

Great mound on State Street, used for grading hollows in that locality.

Mentioned in W. J. Park & Co., Hist. Madison (1877), p. 188.

*Row of mounds connected by an embankment formerly existed on Mound street, Madison.

Described by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 53.

Cornfield on south bank of Lake Mendota.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 134.

Cache of 300 leaf-shaped porphyritic felsite implements found in Madison by A. R. Chittenden.

Reported by Thomas Wilson, U. S. Nat. Mus. Rep., 1897, pt. 1, p. 980. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

*Row of effigies formerly existed in the Madison cemetery and land adjoining on the south.

S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 18; also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 305, fig. 198.

*Effigies near the stone quarry 2 miles west of the statehouse.

Mentioned by F. W. Putnam, Rep. Am. Antiq. Soc., vol. 3 (1884). Also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 339 and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 304, fig. 197.

*Mounds on the south shore of Lake Mendota near Merrill Springs. Excavated by E. C. Armstrong, relics found.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–87), p. 219, fig. 12; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 302–303, fig. 193.

*Group of mounds on the southeast shore of Lake Mendota, near the outlet and 2 miles northeast of the statehouse.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 365, fig. 249.

*Effigy, elongate and round mounds on the north side of Lake Wingra, Sec. 22, T. 7, R. 9 E.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 40, pl. 32. Brief description by T. H. Lewis, with figures of two of the effigies, in Science, vol. 13 (1889), p. 188.

*Circular and oval mounds near the above, a little farther from Madison.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), p. 47, fig. 46.

*Series of mounds, effigies, and embankments (elongate mounds) extending along the north and west shores of Lake Wingra, through Greenbush; five or six groups.

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 21, 237 and 398. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 65; Proc. Am. Assn. Adv. Sci., vol. 32 (1883), pp. 412, 413; Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 15, 64, 99 and 100, figs. 60, 85. West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dane Co. (1880), pp. 331, 332. Probably includes some of the preceding groups. Mounds on S. E. ¼, Sec. 26, explored. See Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 3 (1875–76), p. 105.

*Two effigy mounds on the south bank of Lake Monona, about one mile south of the City of Madison, on the Graham (or Griffith) place and not far from the Lake Side Hotel. (Section 25?).

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 18 and 337; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 11, 12, 83, 261 and 309, fig. 77.

Burke Township.

*Mounds existed on Secs. 13, 23, and 24, T. 8, R. 10 E.

Reported by surveyors of public lands. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 41.

Blooming Grove Township.

*Three groups of effigy mounds on the north side of Lake Monona, extending from Mill's woods to the Shooting Park.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 257; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 58, 90, 262, 369 and 370, fig. 254.

*Three groups of linear and conical, and other isolated mounds at the southeastern angle of Lake Monona. Traces of others south and west of this locality.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 40–41, pl. 33. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 191; and Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 63. W. J. Park & Co., Hist. of Madison (1877), p. 191.

Dunn Township.

*Group of mounds, chiefly effigies, on the west side of Lake Wabasha (Waubesa).

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 60, figured; also in vol. 6 (1884), p. 194, diagr. 5.

Group of effigy and other mounds on the east side of Lake Waubesa, between the shore and McFarland.

S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), noted on map, p. 316.

Other mounds in the vicinity of Waubesa and Mud Lakes.

Reported by W. G. McLachlan, 1903. Full report in preparation.

Dunkirk Township.

Mounds formerly existed in Stoughton. Some obliterated in grading streets. Flint implements and human bones found.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1898.

Medina Township.

Mound near Marshall.

Reported by Matt. Duane, 1903.

13. DODGE COUNTY.

Fox Lake Township.

Indian camp located on the shore of Lake Emily in early days. Group of mounds on the south shore.

Reported by Wm. Kurth, Sept., 1905.

Winnebago village of Grizzly Bear located in the neighborhood of Fox Lake.

Mentioned in Narrative of Spoon Decorah, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 13 (1895), p. 460.

Village site at Maple Point on the north shore of Fox Lake, on N. W. ¼, Sec. 19. Similar indications of aboriginal occupation elsewhere along this shore. Winnebago village of Mâch-koo-kah located on the north shore, in 1838.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co., (1880), p. 465.

*Effigy and other mounds at the northeastern angle of Fox Lake, Secs. 11 and 14, T. 13 N., R. 13 E. Cornhills and caches in the vicinity.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 54.

Group of 33 conical and effigy mounds on the northeast shore of Fox Lake, on Sec. 13. Some explored.

Platted and described by B. W. Davis, Nov., 1903.

Indian village and planting grounds formerly located on the Island Resort, at Fox Lake. Also on the east bank of creek.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 470–71.

Group of effigy, conical and other mounds located at Waushara (Fox Lake), on both sides of the outlet of Fox Lake, those on the east side of the stream were destroyed by the growth of the village.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 36. Figs. 22–24.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82) p. 49.

Burial in a gravel hill on the Casey place on the west side of the Fox Lake road, south of the village, N. E. ¼, Sec. 35.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Aug., 1905.

Portland Township.

*Group of mounds, inclosure and cornfield on the north side of the Crawfish River, near Mud Lake, Sec. 19.

*Conical mounds and cornhills on the south side of the river, Secs. 25 and 26.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 243. Reported by J. A. Sheridan, Oct., 1901. See Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), p. 27.

Plate 2.

STEPHEN D. PEET, D. D.
Wisconsin Archeologist.
Editor of the American Antiquarian.

Winnebago village (1840 to 1860) at Mud Lake near the foregoing. Also a cemetery.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 331.
Reported by J. A. Sheridan, Oct., 1901. See Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), p. 27.

Beaver Dam Township.

Camp and workshop site on Skunk Island in Beaver Dam Lake.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Jun., 1903.

"Burr Oak" conical mound on the west side of the Trenton Center road, N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 28.

"Lake View" group of conical, an effigy and a tapering mound on the J. F. Snyder farm, N. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Jun., 1903. Platted by C. E. Brown and W. E. Snyder, Aug., 1905.

*"Ruby Farm" group of conical and effigy mounds, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 27. Some explored, others sadly mutilated.

Probably the same as referred to by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis., 1855, p. 54. Reported by W. E. Snyder, Jun., 1903. Platted by C. E. Brown and W. E. Snyder, Aug., 1905.

Cornfield formerly existed on the Geo. Baker farm, Sec. 27.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Aug., 1905.

*Conical mound formerly existed on the Moses E. Stevens farm, ¼ mile north of Beaver Dam Junction, on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

*Group of mounds of various shapes dotted the ridge, now occupied by residences, running north and south through the City of Beaver Dam.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds. Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 316.

Vita Spring in Vita Spring Park, in the 2nd Ward, City of Beaver Dam, was known as a "healing spring," and was a favorite resort of the Indians. Many implements, human and animal bones were found at its margin and on the adjoining grounds. From here a trail followed down the Beaver Dam River.

West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), pp. 450–453.

Indications of a village site on Denning's Point, on the east side of Beaver Dam Lake, in the 4th Ward, City of Beaver Dam.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Jun., 1903.

*Effigy mound (lizard or turtle) near the present site of the Polish Catholic Church at the southern extremity of the lake, in the City of Beaver Dam. The site now occupied by buildings.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds. Reported by C. E. Brown, Aug., 1906.

Indian cemetery near the above.

Pottawatomie village site formerly existed on the southwest side of the lake, nearby.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 437.

Several groups and scattered effigy, linear and other mounds on the F. C. Drown and adjoining farms in Sec. 1, west of the City of Beaver Dam.

Reported by A. V. Drown, 1886. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Prch. Am, vol. 2 (1898), p. 293, fig. opposite p. 287. Two mounds shown in Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 53, fig. 21.

Garden beds on the Uriah Grant place.

Effigy mound and pit on the farm of Mrs. Chas. Cutler.

Effigies and other works on the farms of H. T. Marshall, Mrs. P. Foote, Uriah Grant, S. H. Ford, John Fehrer, Adam Dusel and A. L. Clason, near Beaver Dam.

Reported by A. V. Drown, 1886, to Farmers Institute.

Indian village located in early days on the Schuettes place, near the west bank of the Beaver Dam River, about one mile southwest of Beaver Dam, near the center of Sec. 8.

Reported by C. F. Brown, Aug., 1905.

Two effigy mounds (panther or lizard type) formerly existed on the Patrick Davitt place, between the road and the Beaver Dam River, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 17. Part of one effigy remains.

Reported by C. F. Brown, Aug., 1905.

Two conical mounds on the Neigalbauer place on the opposite side of the stream, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17. A similar mound in a field adjoining this on the south. All long under cultivation.

Reported by C. F. Brown, Aug., 1905.

Flint workshop located near Bridge No. 4, on a hillside on the west bank of the Beaver Dam River, S. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Flint workshop on the John Greiger place, north of Bridge No. 2 on the west side of the above river, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19, and ½ mile south of Leipzig.

Indian village located in early days on the west side of the river, N. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

Cache of four brown chalcedony disks obtained in digging out a spring on the Marthaler place, at Leipzig, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

Mounds on Joe Jerry's place, near Leipzig.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Aug., 1905.

Lowell Township.

Linear and two oval mounds on property of Mrs. Mary J. Snow and Miss Celia Church, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 19.

Group of three mounds, partly in the roadway. One on the De Las Terry place, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 19, and two on the Joseph Larkin place, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 18.

Group of three conical, two linear and a triangular mound on the Lennhen and Boelter farms, E. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

Group of nine effigy, conical and linear mounds on the property of Mrs. E. House, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Irregular line of nineteen conical mounds. N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17. Some obliterated.

Village site on the Luther Snow farm, E. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 20.

Indian camp site at Bone Ridge.

Red clay beds on W. ½ Sec. 15, also in Sec. 8, from which the material for the making of Indian pottery was probably obtained.

Reported by Mrs. Emma House, Mar., 1906.

Shields Township.

Cache of black flint knives found on the east side of the Crawfish River, in the southwestern part of the township, in 1883.

Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1900. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Chester Township.

Mounds 1½ miles below Waupun.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 59.

Indian village known as "Scalp" village was located near Zoellner's mill, on the west side of the east branch of Rock River. Scattered graves nearby.

Cornfield about 1 mile west of the village on the Dean and Hillebert places.

Sugar camp about ¾ of a mile southwest on the Oleson property.

Briefly described in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 498–490.

Burnett Township.

*Group of mounds on the west bank of Lake Horicon, and north of Burnett Junction.

*Group of effigy mounds 3 miles northwest of Horicon.

*Group of mounds near Burnett Junction, 2 miles northwest of Horicon.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Group of effigy, composite and other mounds on the property of Jas. Peachy, Sec. 27.

Described by Rev. S. T. Kidder, Ripon Commonwealth, Nov., 1905. Plat furnished.

Oak Grove Township.

Council ground on Rolling Prairie, near old Geo. Smith farm. Council held there in 1859 or 1860.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 331.

*Mound representing a cross, on north line of Sec. 6, T. 11 N., R. 15 E.; on Rolling Prairie. Others in the vicinity.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 52, fig. 19.

Earthwork (inclosure?) on the O. Burgit place, in the northwest corner of Oak Grove Township.

Reported by A. V. Drown to the Farmer's Institute, 1886.

Group of mounds and village site on the Geo. Vesper farm, Sec. 6. Some explored. Now nearly obliterated.

Reported by Geo. Vesper, Sept., 1905.

Effigy mound about 5 miles northwest of Hustisford, on the road to Juneau, on Sec. 26, T. 11, R. 15. Other works in the vicinity.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 52, fig. 18.

Williamstown Township.

*Two effigy and two oblong mounds on E. ½ Sec. 13.

Garden beds in S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 14.

*Group of 5 conical and other mounds on a ridge, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 14.

*Group of conical mounds N. E. ¼ Sec. 15.

*Group of three effigy mounds S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

*Group of four effigy mounds near center of N. E. ¼ Sec. 27.

*Group of nine effigy and other mounds on point of ridge, N. W. ¼, Sec. 27.

Mounds on Sec. 33.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 57–58, pls. 38, 39 and 40. Quoted by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2, (1898), pp. 23, 137–140 and 323, figs. 22, 98–100 and 221. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), pp. 65–66, fig. 16.

Village of the celebrated Sac chief Black Hawk, was once located on the Horicon Marsh, at or near Horicon.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 56.

*Mounds and garden beds on Sec. 26, T. 12 N., R. 16 E. (Indefinite.)

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Hubbard Township.

Winnebago village of White Breast (Maunk-shak-kah) and cemetery formerly located at Horicon, a short distance north of where the C., M. & St. P. Ry. spans the river. Other burial places on both banks. Corn hills and other villages.

Described in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), pp. 477–480.

*Three or more extensive groups of effigy, conical, composite and other mounds located on both sides of the Rock River below Horicon. Pottawtomie graves on some of the mounds.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 55–56, pls. 36 and 37. Copied by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), pp. 46, 61; also mentioned in Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 14; Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 17, 18, 51, 55 and 315, figs. 16, 17, 47 and 55.

*Group of mounds on the east bank of the river, I mile below the above.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Mounds and village site on Garry Taylor farm, near Horicon. Human bones taken from an effigy mound.

Cache of flint arrow points found in 1847 on J. W. Warren place, 1½ miles east of Horicon, Sec. 5. Indications there of a flint workshop.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 336.

Mounds near Iron Ridge, on Sec. 25 T. 11. R. 16 N.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 58.

Hustisford Township.

The site of Hustisford was first known as Wauskara, the "City of the Foxes," from an extensive Fox village formerly located there. Afterwards a Menomonee village was located on the east and a Winnebago village on the west side of the Rock River at this place.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 204; also in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), pp. 410–411.

*Effigy mounds (lizard) by the mill race at Hustisford, and also on a point opposite, on the east side of the Rock River. A mound near the mill is said to be the place where prisoners of war were tortured and sacrificed by the Indians.

Group of conical and other mounds on a high ridge on the east side of the Rock River, near Hustisford.

Winnebago manitou rock, an eroded boulder of gneissoid granite, at Hustisford.

Traces of recently abandoned Indian village at Wolf Point, on Sec. 27, T. 10, R. 16.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 51–52, figs. 16 and 17.

Series of large mounds on a high ridge on Chas. Lovell property, on S. W. ¼ Sec. 10. (Probably identical with those mentioned by Lapham.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 410.

Mounds just east of Hustisford on the banks of a small stream flowing into the Rock River.

Chief Kewaskum buried on Indian, now Barber's Island, in the Rock River, 4 miles north of Hustisford. Grave despoiled in 1878.

Mentioned by J. M. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 245, 253.

Lomira Township.

Mounds at Mound Prairie, 8 miles north of Theresa.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 59.

Mounds on Mr. Berger's place at Lomira.

Reported by C. A. Koubeck, Nov., 1904.

Theresa Township.

*Group of thirty-five effigy, conical, linear and other mounds, W. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 18, T 12, R. 17 E., west of Theresa.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 56–57, pls. 38 and 39.

Group of mounds and intaglio at Theresa, on elevated ground on the south side of the river, near the Solomon Juneau residence.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq .Wis. (1855), p. 58, pl. 9, fig. 5.

Mixed Menomonee and Winnebago camp formerly at Theresa.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 60.

Herman Township.

Indian cemetery on a hill about 5 miles south of Theresa.

Reported by C. A. Koubeck, Nov., 1904.

14. DOOR COUNTY.

Union Township.

Flint quarry on the Louis Renard farm, ⅛ mile from the shore of Green Bay, on the N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 21.

Group of four oval mounds in the W. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 28. about 100 feet from the Green Bay shore.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Sept., 1905.

Sturgeon Bay Township.

Mounds formerly existed at Sturgeon Bay.

Reported by Jas. Mieckle, Sept., 1905.

Jacksonport Township.

Village site on Lot 2, Sec. 14, at Jacksonport.

Series of pits on the north bank of Hibbard Creek, near the above.

Cemetery at Jacksonport, on a site now partly occupied by buildings.

Camp or village site about 5 miles southwest of Jacksonport site. (May be in Sebastopol Township.)

Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

Chamber's Island.

*Two mounds on Chamber's Island in Green Bay.

Described by Henry Gillman, Sm. Rep., 1873, pp. 374–375; noticed in Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., vol. 24 (1875), pp. 318–321, and in vol. 25 (1876), pp. 309–311.

Liberty Grove Township.

Cemetery on Lot 4, Sec. 4, near Peninsula Bluff.

Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

Pictographs on face of a rocky bluff near Death's Door Passage, at the head of the Green Bay Peninsula.

Mentioned by Samuel Stambaugh, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 424.

Washington Township.

Noquet Islands at the head of Green Bay occupied in earliest historic times by the Noquets.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 16 (1902), pp. 112, 409–411. Other references in Wis. Hist. Colls.

Cemetery on Rock Island, Sec. 23.

Cemetery near Furlong's dock at Washington Harbor, on Washington Island.

Pictograph rock reported by B. L. Anderson as located at Lobdill's Point, Detroit Harbor, on Washington Island.

Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

Ottawa village of Cecoton or Spring Deer located on Detroit Island. Planting grounds and graves there.

Referred to by S. A. Storrow, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 165.

Cemetery on Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 24, Detroit Island.

Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

Cache of four iron trade axes found on Detroit Island.

Reported by G. A. West. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 93.

Signs of Indian cultivation on Plum Island.

Referred to S. A. Storrow, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 165.

Village site on Plum Island.

Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

15. DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Small circular inclosure about 15 miles south of Superior.

Reported to Alphonse Gerend, 1903.

16. DUNN COUNTY.

Cache of 25 large chipped disks, and another of 100 disks in various stages of completion found north of Durand, in Eau Galle Township.

Pictographs on rocks near Dunnville in Dunn Township.

Reported by F. L. Brown, Sm. Rep., 1882, p. 826.

17. FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

From near Waupun a trail ran up the river, crossing at the place where the Fond du Lac road crosses, thence to Fond du Lac.

The second trail ran in a northwesterly direction crossing the river above the place known as Sheldon deep hole, and thence to Fox Lake.

Another led in a northwesterly direction, near Mr. Geo Wells residence to Green Lake.

West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), pp. 498–499.

Ripon Township.

*Effigy mounds in the northwestern part of the county in the vicinity of Rush Lake.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Fond du Lac Co. (1880), p. 326.

Group of conical mounds ½ mile below Ceresco, Sec. 17, T. 16, R. 14. Others formerly existed at or near the village.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 63.

Metomen Township.

*Several groups of effigy mounds near Utleys quarries, near Brandon and ten miles from Ripon. Some are in Sec. 26.

Described by S. D. Peet, Prehi. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 274–275, 385 figs. 176, 177 and 269.

Fond du Lac Township.

Winnebago village at Fond du Lac, in 1829.

Mentioned in Narrative of M. L. Martin, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 400.

Conical mound formerly located several hundred feet south of the West Branch of the Fond du Lac River and about the same distance east of the W. C. Ry. tracks.

Reported by E. M. Spalding, Jun., 1905.

Calumet Township.

Menomonee village, with planting grounds, etc., formerly located at Calumet on the shore of Lake Winnebago. Little Wave chief in 1831.

Mentioned by S. A. Storrow, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), pp. 170–173. Also vol. 11 (1888), p. 400 and vol. 15 (1900), p. 420.

*Mounds along the shore and in the vicinity of Lake Winnebago in the northeastern part of the county.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Fond du Lac Co. (1880), p. 326.

Taycheedah Township.

Winnebago village of Sar-ro-chau at Taycheedah, 3 miles east of Fond du Lac.

Mentioned in A. Grignon's Recollections, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), pp. 251 and 288; also in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 208.

Village site and traces of old portage to the headwaters of the Sheboygan River at Goutermouts Bay, Lake Winnebago.

Mentioned by A. Gerend, Our Young People, Aug. 5, 1901.

Marshfield Township.

Group of mounds on the Sheboygan River, immediately west of St. Cloud. Cornfields in the vicinity.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1903.

Burials in gravel pit just south of St. Cloud.

Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Sheboygan Co. Atlas, p. 8.

Osceola Township.

*Mounds in the southeastern portion of the County near Long Lake.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Fond du Lac Co. (1880), p. 326.

18. GRANT COUNTY.

Wyalusing Township.

For location of mounds in this township and in the northwestern part of Bloomfield Township, see S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2, fig. 188.

*Group at the foot of the bluff, near the road leading from Bridgeport to Wyalusing, ½ mile from Bridgeport.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Group consisting of one effigy, three oblong and a number of conical mounds, about ½ mile above the Wisconsin River bridge at Banfell, S. E. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Described by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 427–428.

*Group of conical mounds (two oblong ones included), N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 5 N., R. 6 W., on the Mississippi River bottom.

Described and figured by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 430, diagr. 3.

Plate 3. Courtesy of W. J. Boehme

GROUP OF CONICAL MOUNDS

Preserved in Hilgen Spring Park, Cedarburg, Ozaukee County.

*Group of long and effigy mounds on a bluff 2 miles south west of Bridgeport, on the John Schnee place, Sec. 23.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Long line or series of effigy, oblong and conical mounds on Secs. 17, 18, 19 and 20, T. 6, R. 6 W. (The Procession of Mounds.)

Described by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 428–430, diagr. 1, 2, fig. 3. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 91; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 30–32 and 218, diagr. 1, 2, and fig. on p. 217.

*Conical and effigy mounds on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 6 N., R. 6 W. (Possibly included in the foregoing.)

Reported by P. W. Norris. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 91.

*Line of effigy and long mounds runs from Glenn's place on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, ¾ of a mile southwest to D. W. Derby's place in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 6, R. 6 W. Some explored.

Reported by S. D. Peet. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 91.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 31, on a promontory that overlooks Wyalusing on the north. The conical mounds explored by D. W. Derby.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 89–90, fig. 43. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 218.

*Group of an effigy and linear mounds and pits, on Kendall's place, on a bluff overlooking Wyalusing on the east, S. E. ¼, Sec. 31. (Peet's fig. 188 shows them to be located mostly on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 6 and extending into the S. W. ¼ Sec. 31.) The effigy explored by D. W. Derby.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 218.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 83–89.

*Line of nine linear mounds running back in a general northeast direction from the foregoing group into the S. E. ¼ Sec. 31. (The last of these are probably those reported by Peet, Cat. Preh. Works, p. 234, as on Gosner's land.)

*Effigy mound north of these near the center of the E. ½ Sec. 31.

*Effigy mound on N. W. ¼ Sec. 32, and another on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 32. (In Cat. Preh. Works, p. 234, Peet reports two

groups on Kendall's place, Sec. 32. This evidently refers to those mentioned above as just east of Wyalusing.)

Reported by S. D. Peet and mentioned by him in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 218. See fig. 188. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 89.

Group of conical mounds on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 7.

See Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), figs. 188–189.

Group of mounds on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 18, and N. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Group of linear and conical mounds at the mouth of a creek about ½ mile south of the above.

Group of linear and conical mounds south of the foregoing, S. E. ¼ Sec. 17.

See Preh. Am., vol 2 (1898), p. 216, figs. 188–189.

Group of long (linear) grounds on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 5, R. 6 W. Nearly obliterated. (Probably identical with the foregoing.)

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 430–431.

Bloomington Township.

Group of conical and effigy mounds, N, W. ¼ Sec. 21.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 301–302, see figs. 188 and 189.

Conical (?) mounds on the bluffs, on the N. E. ¼, Sec. 21.

See Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 188.

*The "Elephant Mound" on S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 5 N., R. 6 W., in the Cincinnati Bottom. A bird effigy and conical and linear mounds accompany it.

Original description and figure by Jared Warner, Sm. Rep., 1872, p. 416. Described also by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 431, and by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 178. Frequently mentioned and figured in works and papers on American archaeology. Described by Cyrus Thomas in 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), from re-examination and from new survey by J. D. Middleton, pp. 91–93, figs. 44 and 45. See Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 25–27, figs. 23, 188, 189.

Cassville Township.

*Mounds and other works on the Dewey (Newberry) farm, 1 to 3 miles north of Cassville. Some explored.

*Two lines of earthworks on bluffs 3 miles north of Cassville.

Fox village, known as Penah (Turkey) was located where Cassville now stands.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 209.

*Stone cairn and large circular mound near Cassville.

Reported by P. W. Norris. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 84, 85 and 86.

*Effigy, circular and elongate mounds 2 miles south of Cassville. (Probably includes those located by Moses Strong on N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 3 N , R. 5 W. See Sm. Rep. 1876, pp. 431, 424, 432.) Now nearly obliterated.

Reported by P. W. Norris. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 84, 85, fig. 41.

Several groups of conical, oblong and effigy mounds on the bluffs between Sandy and Muddy Creeks.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 86–87, fig. 42.

Millville Township.

*Group of mounds near "Schlundt place," on the Wisconsin River, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 T. 7 N., R. 5 W.

Brief description by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 425–426, effigy shown in fig. 1.

*Group of mounds on N. W. ¼ Sec. 25, T. 7, R. 5 W., at mouth of Dry Hollow and near the bank of a Wisconsin River bayou.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 425. Reported on by W. W. Gilman, Apl., 1906.

*Singular (effigy) mound on the Kidd farm, N. E. ¼ Sec. 2, T. 6 N., R. 5 W.

Described by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 426, fig. 2.

*Three linear mounds on Secs. 5 and 8, T. 6, R. 5 W., on the road between Millville and Bridgeport.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 426–427.

Woodman Township.

*Linear mound on N. W. ¼ Sec. 22, T. 7, R. 4 W., at summit of a bluff at junction of the Green and Wisconsin rivers.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 425.

Waterloo Township.

*Extensive groups of circular, linear and effigy mounds on

S. ½ Sec. 30, N. E. ¼ Sec. 31 and N. W. ¼ Sec. 32, T. 3, R. 4 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 431–432.

Boscobel Township.

*Group in the village of Boscobel, a few rods east of the depot, on both sides of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. tracks.

Reported by S. D. Peet. Also by W. W. Gilman.

*Small mound 1 mile east of the central point of Boscobel. Explored; skeletons found, but no implements.

Described by C. K. Dean, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), p. 75.

*Group of mounds 1 mile west of Boscobel.

*Another group 3 miles west in the valley of the Wisconsin River. (May be in Marion Township.)

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Group of two conical and two effigy mounds (birds?) on the Ruka place, Sec. 28. Skull taken from one of the effigies. This group may be identical with that reported by Peet as being 1 mile west of Boscobel.)

Group of several conical mounds west of Crooked Creek, along the C., M. & St. P. Ry. right-of-way, on Sec. 33.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, Apl., 1906.

Potosi Township.

Line of effigy, oblong and other mounds and lead diggings on a high bluff, on Sec. 34, at Potosi. It extends from this point 2 or 3 miles to the Mississippi River.

Effigies (serpent) on bluff near Potosi.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 371, figs. 256, 343. The lead diggings referred to by J. N. Davidson, In Un-named Wis. (1895), p. 188.

Mound on Banfield estate, Sec. 5, near Grand River. Explored; beads and sheet copper obtained.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1903.

Waterstown Township.

Group of five or more large conical mounds on the Homewood property, ½ mile east of Blue River Station, on the north side of the C., M. & St. Paul Ry. line, on Sec. 12.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, July, 1903. and Apl., 1906; also by by W. H. Elkey, Sept., 1903.

Ellenborough Township.

*"Mounds on Secs. 25 and 36, T. 4, R. 2 W." and noted as "mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep. 1876," are listed by Cyrus Thomas (Cat. Preh. Works, p. 234) under Grant County An examination of Strong's report (p. 425) shows that the works he mentions are in the "S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 4, R. 2 E." and "S. W. ¼ Sec. 25 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 4, R. 2 E.," in Kendall Township, La Fayette County.

Muscoda Township.

Winnebago village of Chief Tête de Chien or Dog's Head was located at Muscoda. (1827.)

Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 300.

*Group of conical, linear and effigy mounds at Muscoda. Mostly obliterated.

Described and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art., 1st. ser., vol. 44 (1843), pp. 31, 32; also by Daniel McCleod, "History of Wiskonsan" (1846), p. 198; also in Anc. Mon., p. 129, pl. 43, no. 1; also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 334, and Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv., Sci., vol. 32 (1883), p. 408, and Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 5, 61, figs. 1, 58.

*Remnants of two groups or lines of mounds on the bluffs north of Sinepy Creek. Row of conical mounds on promontory overlooking the river, composed largely of rough stones from the adjoining bluff. Some explored.

Reported by P. W. Norris. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 83–84.

19. GREEN COUNTY.

York Township.

Mounds near Stewart, in Secs. 35 and 36, T. 4, R. 6.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 33.

Cadiz Township.

Group of conical and linear mounds on the road to Monroe, Sec. 6, T. 1, R. 6 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 32–33, pl. 25, no. 2.

New Glarus Township.

Mounds on the Little Sugar River, Secs. 14 and 15, T. 4, R. 7.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 33.

Group of mounds on the west bank of Sugar River near Brodhead.

Described by S. D. Peet, Brodhead Independent, May, 1884.

Indian lead diggings in the neighborhood of Exeter, on the Sugar River.

Mentioned by Albert Salisbury, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 403.

20. GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

The trail from Green Bay to Portage, later the military road from Ft. Howard to Fort Winnebago, crossed diagonally through Sec. 3, Town of Green Lake, and continued its course across the S. ½ of Sec. 35 and to just north of the center of Sec. 36 and into Fond du Lac County.

A trail following along the south shore of Green Lake connected at its southeast corner with a trail coming from the direction of Dartford and following the north and east shores of the lake. These united trails connected with the Green Bay trail near the head of Powell Creek, south of the center of Sec. 35, where stood an old trading post.

A trail from the north followed a general north and south direction and connected with the Green Bay trail near the center of the line between Secs. 35 and 36, Brooklyn Township.

Laterals connected the various village sites at the east end of Green Lake with the above trails.

Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903–1904.

St. Marie Township.

Winnebago village of Yellow Thunder was located at Yellow Banks on the Fox River, 5 miles below Berlin. (May have been in Seneca Township.)

Mentioned by Col. John Shaw, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 10 (1883–85), p. 221.

Village site at White River lock, on the east side of the Fox River, in Sec. 33.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905; also by Frank Mueller, Mar., 1906.

Cemetery on the property of Fred Arndt, on Sec. 24.

Reported by Frank Mueller, Aug., 1905.

Cairn constructed of boulders and limestone fragments on the top of Mt. Tom.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), p. 29.

Princeton Township.

Mounds formerly existed on Knapp's Hill, ¼ mile west of Fox River, Sec. 24.

Reported by P. V. Lawson, Daily Northwestern (Oshkosh), Jan. 12, 1902; also by Frank Mueller, Mar., 1906.

Group of thirteen or more conical mounds on the Orrin Osborn place, on the road from Dartford to Princeton, near the center of Sec. 21. Now nearly obliterated.

Reported and sketched by Frank Mueller, Mar., 1906.

"Devils Elbow" group of thirteen conical mounds, on the Joseph Mlodzik place, Secs. 34 and 35.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Aug., 1903. Platted and described by Frank Mueller, Sept., 1903.

*"Morse" group of conical mounds on the Jerome Morse place in the Big Bend of the Fox River, Secs. 1 and 2.

Two opened and described by T. H. Wise, Proc. Phila. Acad. Sci. Partially quoted in The Young Mineralogist and Antiquarian, May, 1885, pp. 85–86. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–87), p. 217. Fully described and platted by Frank Mueller, Sept., 1903.

*Mascoutin village where Father Allouez established the mission of St. James. (The location is a disputed question among antiquarians.)

P. V. Lawson locates it "2 or 3 miles south of Princeton," on the Fox River (Oshkosh Northwestern, Jan. 18, 1902). See footnote by R. G. Thwaites, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 16 (1902), p. 42. Many references.

Village site at Wegner's Hill, on Sec. 12, 2½ miles south of Princeton.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905; also by Frank Mueller, Mar., 1906.

"Willow Point" group of twelve conical and an effigy mound on the Zuhls and Sass places, on Sec. 18, on Willow Point, on the north shore of Lake Puckaway.

Garden beds on the same property.

Described and platted by W. H. Ellsworth and G. A. West, Sept., 1905.

Mounds on Secs. 3, 4 and 9 at west end of Green Lake.

Mentioned by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 339–341.

Effigy mound at southwest corner of Green Lake, at town line road, Sec. 10.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 212, fig. 194. In a footnote on p. 240 he reports the location as on Secs. 10 and 15, T. 15, R. 12.

Cache of 5 obsidian implements found near Green Lake.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905.

Marquette Township.

Indian village at the present site of Marquette (1838?).

Mentioned in Alexis Clermont's Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 455.

Cornfield at Marquette, originally 5 or 6 acres in extent. Several acres of hills remain.

Reported by G. A. West, Oct., 1903.

*Mound in Marquette, on the R. H. Spragg property, Lot. 26, Block 27.

Mentioned by Lapham. Re located by W. H. Ellsworth, Nov., 1904.

Workshop site on point at Bluebill Bay, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, 2 miles west of Marquette.

Mounds on the Cowley place, on N. E. ¼ Sec. 34 Partly obliterated.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, Sept., 1904.

Cemetery formerly located on Oliver Cowley place, S. ½ Sec. 3.

Reported by R. H. Spragg, Sept., 1905.

"Murtagh" group of eight conical, oval and effigy mounds on the property of R. H. Spragg, on the south shore of Lake Puckaway (Apuckawa), N. E. ¼ Sec. 33. Some explored by curiosity seekers.

Platted by W. H. Ellsworth and R. H. Spragg, Sept., 1905.

Mounds on the N. ½ Sec. 33, and the N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 32, T. 15, R. 11 E.

See S. D. Peet's Preh. Am., vol. 2, fig. opp. p. 287.

*Effigy and other mounds on Secs. 22 and 27. Some are near Dautz's tavern, in Green Lake Township.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 240; also in Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883-87), p. 217.

Kingston Township.

Mounds in N. E. ¼ Sec. 11, near Kingston. Conical mound excavated, Oct. 1905, human bones and potsherds obtained.

Incorrectly reported in Milw. Sentinel, Oct. 17, 1905. Also reported by S. D. Mitchell, Oct. 30, 1905.

Manchester Township.

*Mounds on Lake Maria, on Secs. 25 and 36, T. 14, R. 12.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 65.

Village sites on several sides of the above lake, in Manchester and Mackford Townships.

Reported by S. D. Mitchell, Mar., 1905.

Berlin Township.

Cache of 63 quartzite blanks found near the Fox River, 1½ miles northeast of Berlin, in 1878.

Reported by I. N. Stewart, May, 1905.

*Conical mounds near dwelling house on the Bissell farm, about 1 mile southeast of the railroad depot at Berlin.

Mentioned by J. C. Gillespy, Hist. Green Lake Co. (1860), p. 101.

Series of conical mounds formerly existed on the north side of the Fox River (on Sweeting's Hill) at Berlin. Two pottery vessels obtained from one.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 230. Additional information by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2, (1901), pp. 46–47.

Brooklyn Township.

Mounds along Punchyan River.

Reported by S. D. Mitchell, 1903.

Several mounds on the Sugar Loaf, on the north side of Green Lake, on Sec. 30, T. 16, R. 13 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 361, fig. 244.

Mounds at Norwegian Bay, on Sec. 36, T. 16, R. 12 W. Peet's illustration shows that mounds extend from Sec. 35 westward into Secs. 34 and 33 of Princeton Township. There are several groups.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh, Am., vol. 2 (1898). P. 361, fig. 244.

Village site on the north shore of Green Lake on either side of the Pleasant Point hotel, on the N. W. ¼ Fract. Sec. 27.

Group of twenty-two conical, effigy and other mounds and village site at Terrace Beach on the northeast shore of Green Lake, on the N. E. ¼ Fract. Sec. 27. The village site extends eastward into Sec. 26. Some mounds explored.

Described by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, pp. 339–341. Additional data and plat by S. D. Mitchell, 1904.

Winnebago village at Green Lake Prairie in 1829. Sarcel, or the Teal, was the chief of a village at Green Lake.

Mentioned in Augustin Grignon's Recollections, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1857), pp. 288 and 400.

Village site and two effigy mounds on W. Puhl's place, west of the creek, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Village site on Sugar Island, W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Village site north of Dakin Creek, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 26.

Effigy and conical mound west of the schoolhouse, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 36. Cornhills between the mounds and the schoolhouse and extending northward into the S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ of the same section to near G. W. Clark's residence.

Village site near Wallace Clark's place, on the south of Dakin Creek, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Village site and group of provision caches on the north side of a creek, near the center of the N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, the village site extending westward along the creek into the N. W. ¼ Sec. 35.

Village site and group of provision caches between Dakin and Glen Creeks, just north of Mitchell's Glen, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Cornfield at the head of Glen Creek and southeast of the Glen, S. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Conical mound and village site west of Glen Creek, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 35. The village site extends westward along Powell Creek to Green Lake.

Oval and a conical mound northeast of the H. D. Crook residence, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 35.

Provision caches on the north side of Powell Creek, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 35.

Village site on the opposite bank and extending south along Burlingame Creek.

Cornfield extending westward from the foregoing into the N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 34, Green Lake Township.

Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903–1904.

LONG-BITTED FLUTED STONE AXE.

A remarkable and beautiful specimen of aboriginal handiwork found near an Indian village site in the Township of Holland, Sheboygan county. There are 9 prominent longitudinal ornamental ridges with shallow depressions between them on either face of the blade and extending completely around the axe. These remarkable fluted axes are peculiar to Wisconsin. Weight 6 lbs. 5½ oz.

Rudolph Kuehne Collection

Green Lake Township.

Group of twenty-one conical and effigy mounds, octagonal inclosure, garden beds and cornhills at Forest Glen Beach, at the southeastern angle of Green Lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 34. Some now obliterated.

Briefly described by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 340. Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903.

Group of nine effigy and other mounds, and garden beds, less than ¼ mile west of the foregoing along the lake bank, and between it and the road (Forest Avenue), in the same quarter section. Mounds on both sides of road.

Group of nine effigy and other mounds and inclosure near the Spring Grove Hotel, along the lake bank, ⅛ mile west of the foregoing, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34. A continuous village site connects the three foregoing groups.

Mentioned by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 340; also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 16. Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903.

Cross-shaped earthwork, N. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

Conical mound on the S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 2, just southeast of Satterlee Clark's former home.

Cornhills occupy a large part of the N. ½ Sec. 2.

Garden beds among the cornhills on the N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 2.

Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903.

*Effigies, inclosures, hut rings, cornhills and other evidences on land belonging to Mr. Hill, on the south side of Green Lake, Sec. 32, T. 16, R. 13 E.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 26.
Mentioned by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 340.
Also mentioned by Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2, pp. 210–211, diag. 8 and 11, figs. 173 and 277.

Mounds on the shore of Lake Minnie, Sec. 5. A portion of them have been long under cultivation.

Village or camp site on the east shore of Little Green Lake, just north of the outlet, Sec. 29.

Mounds on the prairie south of the above lake, and near Markesan.

Reported by S. D. Mitchell, Mar., 1904.

21. IOWA COUNTY.

Highland Township.

*Group of mounds on Otter Creek, Sec. 22, T. 7, R. 22 E.
Reported by S. D. Peet.

Pulaski Township.

Group of mounds on the south side of the Wisconsin River, near Avoca.
Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Waldwick Township.

Group of three conical mounds near Jonesdale.
Reported by H. M. Jaycox, May, 1905.

Arena Township.

*Several large tumuli at Arena, accompanied by two lines of wall.

*Series of mounds along Mill Creek, at the opening of the bluff on the bottom land, and at points between the bluffs south.

*Series of mounds near Blue Mound Creek, west branch, connecting those at Arena with the groups at Blue Mound.
Reported by S. D. Peet.

Mound in the town of Dover, shaped like a "huge molar tooth."
Mentioned by C. K. Dean, Sm. Rep., 1872, p. 415.

Graves at Tower Hill, near Helena. Investigated by Dr. O. J. Libbey and others.
Reported by W. S. Marshall, 1903.

Moscow Township.

Village site on the John McKenna farm, on the Pecatonica River, west branch, Sec. 32.
Reported by F. E. McKenna, Sept., 1904.

22. IRON COUNTY.

Chippewa village site and trail at the outlet of Tank Lake, near the village of Mercer, Sec. 25.
Mentioned by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, nos. 3, 4 (1905), p. 100.

23. JACKSON COUNTY.

Quartzite workshop indicated at Black River Falls.

Mentioned by Thomas Wilson, U. S. N. Mus. Rep., 1897, pt. 1, p. 981. Reported to him by H. H. Hayssen.

Flint quarry at Flint Bluffs or Silver Bluffs in the western part of this county.

Mentioned by Geo Gale, Upper Mississippi (1867), p. 24.

24. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Waterloo Township.

Linear mound on the Dickinson farm near Waterloo.

Row of mounds on the Wm. Jordan farm, separated by the highway. Parallel linear mounds in a grove on the west side of the road.

Series of oval mounds on the old Franklin Giles place.

Reported by J. A. Sheridan, Sept., 1902. Briefly described in Waterloo Democrat, Nov. 3, 1905. Mere mention of mounds south of Waterloo by A. H. Porter, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 172.

Lake Mills Township.

*Group of effigies and conical mounds on the east side of Rock Lake, near Lake Mills.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 227, 228.

*Group of effigy, linear and conical mounds, N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 7 N., R. 13 E., on shore of Rock Lake.

*Group of effigy, linear and conical mounds, N. E. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 7 N., R. 13 E.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Turtle mound formerly existed at the southern end of Rock Lake, on the east side of the marshy connection with Mud Lake, Sec. 23.

Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Oakland Township.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds on the north bank of Ripley Lake.

Brief description by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 37–38, pl. 29. Also noticed by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1887), p. 61, fig. 14, also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 10, 38 and 321, figs. 5 and 219.

Group of a linear and two conical mounds and caches, east of the foregoing, on a plateau on the old Thomson place, S. E. ¼, Sec. 8.

Village site on the east bank of Red Cedar Lake.
Reported by A. H. Porter, Apl., 1906.

Sumner Township.

Camp site of the Sac chief Black Hawk, on Black Hawk's Island, at the junction of the Rock River with Lake Koshkonong.
Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 242. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 14 (1898), pp. 131, 136.

Indian village of White Ox at the head of Lake Koshkonong.
Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 477.

Cache of 6 blue hornstone disks found beneath a stump at Sumner.
Reported by C. F. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 86.

*Village site and cemetery on Lee's (Carcajou) Point. Site of a Winnebago village.
Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 242. See map. opp. p. 240. Described by H. L. Skavlem, Milw. Free Press, Oct. 22, 1905.

*Various groups and scattered mounds on Secs. 16, 17, 18, 8 and 9 on the west side of Lake Koshkonong.
Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 848. See map opp. p. 240. Some in Secs. 8 and 18, near Busseyville, reported on by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Milford Township.

Two conical mounds formerly existed on the S. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 31, on the west side of the Crawfish river.
Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Aztalan Township.

*Several groups and solitary mounds on both sides of the road in the S. ½, Sec. 8.

Mound in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

*Inclosure and outlying embankments and groups of conical mounds in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 17 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 20, at Aztalan, on the bank of the Crawfish River. One group on the east bank extends into the N. W. ¼ Sec. 16.

*Several other groups in the S. ½ Sec. 20.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 41–50, pls. 34 and 35, fig. 14. Also by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, 1st ser., vol. 44 (1843), p. 21.

Described by J. N. De Hart, Am. Antiq., vol. 1 (1878–79), p. 208, also by J. D. Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), pp. 99–105. See Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 205–210. Lapham's description has been frequently copied or quoted in general works and newspapers. The first description of "Aztalan" was by N. F. Hyer, in the Milwaukee Advertiser, in Jan., 1837.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds, 1 mile south of Aztalan, near the cemetery. Other mounds in the vicinity.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 208.

Inclosure on the east side of the Crawfish River just below the above, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 20.

Another inclosure 100 yards further down the river.

Described by T. H. Lewis, Am. Antiq., vol. 16 (1894), pp. 357–60, figs. 1, 2.

Jefferson Township.

Effigy and other mounds on the Crawfish River, one mile west of Jefferson.

Traces of many other mounds in and about Jefferson.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 36, 32, pl. no. 2. Also in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 321.

Group of conical, effigy and other mounds and a circular inclosure about one mile west of the Rock River, between Jefferson and Fort Atkinson, Sec. 27 or 28.

Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Koshkonong Township.

Conical mound in dooryard on the Aaron Rankin place on the Sumner road, at the western limits of Fort Atkinson.

Reported by R. J. Coe, Sept., 1905.

*Group of effigy and linear mounds and intaglio on the Rock River just west of Fort Atkinson.

Brief description by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 36, pl. 28, no. 1. Figured by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 78, also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 229–30, fig. 150. Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 319.

Pottawatomie village of Kewaskum was located on the east shore of Lake Koshkonong, in 1847.

Mentioned by B. G. Armstrong, Life Among the Ind. (1892), p. 151.

*Group of mounds on the east side of Lake Koshkonong near the Lake View house.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 52; also in Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 22–23, fig. 15, and in Pren. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 16, fig. 15.

*A number of groups of mounds near the shore of Lake Koshkonong, in Secs. 35, 25 and 24.

See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pl. 13.

One group on Secs. 25 and 24, described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 35, pl. 27.

*Village site and traces of mounds on Thebeau's Point, Secs. 24 and 27.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 35. Also in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 320.

Village site (shell heaps, cornhills, etc.) on Bingham's Point, Sec. 33.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 35.

Briefly described by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 242.

Watertown Township.

Pottawatomie village said to have been located on the east side and a Winnebago village on the west side of the Rock River at Watertown.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 215.

Cemetery in the Third Ward at Watertown.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 531.

Burials in sand pit at Watertown, north of C., M. & St. P. Ry. track and near Northwestern College. Copper and stone implements found.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, July, 1905.

Ixonia Township.

*Group of seven or eight mounds on the right bank of Rock River, on Sec. 19, T. 8, R. 16 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 50. Also in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 321.

25. JUNEAU COUNTY.

Armenia Township.

*Mounds on the east side of Cranberry River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Mentioned by A. A. Young, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 32.

Necedah Township.

Mounds near Necedah on the Yellow River.

Reported by J. W. Harriman, Sept., 1905.

Orange Township.

*Large conical mound, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13, T. 17, R. 2 E.

Mentioned by A. A. Young, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 232.

Fountain Township.

Several earthworks on Sec. 5, T. 16, R. 2 E.

Reported by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73.

*Oblong and an effigy mound on Sec. 9, T. 16, R. 2 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73, pl. 50, no. 4.

*Two embankments on Sec. 12, T. 16, R. 2 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 72.

Clearfield Township.

*Group of 118 mounds on (Little) Yellow River, E. ½ Sec. 23, T. 17, R. 3 E.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 338.

*Mounds near Scott & Buckley's former mill site, N. E. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 17, R. 3 E.

*Conical mound on S. E. ¼ Sec. 29, T. 17, R. 3 E.

*Effigy mound (man) formerly on S. W. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 17, R. 3 E.

*Effigy mound (bird), S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 17, R. 3 E.

Mentioned by A. A. Young, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 232.

Lisbon Township.

*Group of mounds (one effigy) near New Lisbon, on S. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 16, R. 3 E.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 338; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 12, 83 and 308, diag. 16.

*Conical mound on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 16, R. 3.

Mentioned by A. A. Young, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 232.

*Small circular inclosure on S. W. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 3 E.
Reported by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 72.

Lindina Township.

Menomonee village of L'Espagnol was located opposite the present location of Mauston.
Mentioned in Personal Narrative of De La Ronde, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), p. 351.

Garden beds on N. W. ¼ Sec. 12, T. 15, R. 3 E.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1858), p. 72.

*Bird effigy near Two Mile Creek, 2 miles above the group on Sec. 7, T. 15, R. 4 E.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 72, pl. 50.

Lemonweir Township.

Small mixed Menomonee and Winnebago village of To-kaunee, formerly located at the present site of Mauston.
Mentioned in Personal Narrative of De La Ronde, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), pp. 351–359.

*Series of mounds on the south side of the Lemonweir River at Mau's Mill, Sec. 7, T. 15, R. 4 E. (Obliterated by the village of Mauston.)
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1858), p. 72, pl. 50.

Cornfield at Mauston.
Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 297.

26. KENOSHA COUNTY.

Wheatland Township.

*Effigy mound on Sec. 26, T. 2, R. 19 E.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24, pl. 13, no. 1.
Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 19; also in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 58.

Randall Township.

Village site and cemetery at Mound Prairie on the south shore of Lake Elizabeth, Sec. 28.
Reported by James Riggs, Sept., 1905.

Mounds near the Twin Lakes.
Reported by E. W. Ripley, Sept., 1905.

Salem Township.

Village site (fireplaces, etc.) on the James Riggs' farm, ¾ mile east of Salem.

Cemetery on the north shore of Montgomery Lake.
Reported by James Riggs, Sept., 1905.

Conical mounds on the northwest side of Silver Lake, Sec. 8.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 23.

Two oblong mounds on the S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, north of Silver Lake.

Somers Township.

Indian village and small cemetery located on the east bank of Pike Creek, opposite the present C. & N. W. Ry. bridge, at Kenosha. Other villages within a range of 3 miles.
Mentioned by Wallace Mygatt, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), pp. 396–397.

Pleasant Prairie Township.

*Village sites (workshops, etc.) extending along the shore of Lake Michigan from Kenosha south to the State line.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 6. Mentioned by Wallace Mygatt, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), p. 397. Described by W. A. Phillips, Sm. Rep., 1897, pp. 587–600.

27. KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Red River Township.

Conical mound on the De Baker farm, about ¼ mile from the Green Bay shore, Sec. 5.
Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Apl., 1906.

Kewaunee Township.

Two conical mounds on the Joseph Duvall place, on the north bank of the Kewaunee River, N. W. ¼, Sec. 17, T. 23, R. 25 E. Both explored, human bones found.

Burials in gravel pit at base of hill below the mounds.

Garden beds to the north and west of the mounds.

Traces of garden beds on the Hathaway property 2 miles up the Kewaunee River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, T. 23, R. 25 E.
Reported by William McGowan, Mar., 1906.

Carlton Township.

Indian Cemetery on the F. Fencil property, about 10 miles from Kewaunee, N. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 29.
Reported by William McGowan, Mar., 1906.

23. LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Holland Township.

Embankment about a mile above McGillvray's ferry, on the Black River.

Mentioned by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Its Environs (1897), p. 87.

Onlaska Township.

Winnebago village of One-eyed Decorah (Big Canoe) was located at the mouth of the Black River. Some say it was near the village of Salem, on the La Crosse River.

Mentioned in Interview with Moses Paquette, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12 (1892), p. 430, also by Alfred Brunson, vol. 2 (1856), pp. 253, 261.

Scattered mounds in different localities at Onalaska.

Work of a defensive character on the Clark farm on the La Crosse River.

Mentioned by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Its Environs (1897), p. 87.

La Crosse.

Winnebago village of Winnesheek at La Crosse. (1829.)

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), p. 11. Other references in Wis. Hist. Collections.

Embankments bordered by excavations, on the bank of the Mississippi River at La Crosse. Possibly defensive works of the Sioux.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 78, fig. 35.

Burial place and indications of a camp site formerly existed on a sandy hill near the present site of the C. &. N. W. Ry. depot in La Crosse.

Reported by E. B. Usher, 1905.

Farmington Township.

Group of two oval and two linear mounds in Lewis Valley.

Village site near Mindoro (Lewis Valley Corners), east of the above.

Described by G. H. Squier, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 2 (Jan., 1905), pp. 28, 29 and 32, fig. 1.

Hamilton Township.

Two large mounds lying to the south of the C. & N. W. Ry. tracks, about 1½ miles west of West Salem.

Mentioned in La Crosse Leader-Press, Feb. 27, 1906.

Plate 5.

PUBLIUS V. LAWSON

Vice President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Menasha, Wis.

Barre Township.

*Cave containing pictographs on the farm of David Samuel, N. W. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 16 N., R. 6 W., 4 miles west of Salem.

Fully described with illustrations, by Rev. F. Brown, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8 (1887), pp. 174–183. Additional notes by J. A. Rice, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, pp. 183–187.

Also described by T. H. Lewis, Appleton's Ann. Encyclopedia, 1889; and by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 19 and 179, fig. A, and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 8, 9, 27, 158, 159 and 291, with illustraitons. Other references by Peet.

29. LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Belmont Township.

*Group of effigy and linear mounds near Belmont in Cottage Grove, on a branch of the Pecatonica River, and 8 miles east of Platteville Junction.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Benton Township.

Mounds near Benton. One explored by Clarence Ball, various implements found with burial.

Reported by H. P. Hamilton, 1905.

Kendall Township.

*Group of five linear mounds on the S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 4. R. 2 E., about 200 feet from the eastern branch of the Pecatonica River.

*Numerous linear mounds on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 25 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 4, R. 2 E. S

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 425. Cyrus Thomas, Cat. Preh. Works (1891), p. 237, mentions them as "reported by H. L. Reynolds." The last works are mentioned as in the N. E. ¼, Sec. 24, instead of N. E. ¼, Sec. 26, as here given. Read note under Ellenborough Township, Grant county.

Willow Springs Township.

Group of five round and an oval mound on the Cobb farm (owned by H. H. Wright), on the west side of the Pecatonica River, 1½ miles south of Calamine.

Reported by Samuel Wright, Sept 1905.

Darlington Township.

Conical mound and camp site north of the Pecatonica River, Sec. 8. Explored, a piece of lead ore and a stone celt accompanying burial.

Described by O. P. Olson, July, 1905.

Fayette Township.

Camp and workshop sites on Secs. 35 and 2 on the north side of the Yellowstone River and on Secs. 13 and 14, on the south bank of Mud Branch.

Described by O. P. Olson, Oct., 1905.

Argyle Township.

Camp on workshop sites on Secs. 6 and 8, on the north side of the Yellowstone River.

Also in Sec. 18, on the south bank of Mud Branch.

Conical mound reported to have formerly existed on the N. ½ Sec. 8, on the north side of the Yellowstone.

Cemetery on the E. ½ Sec. 10, on the east branch of the Pecatonica River.

Described by O. P. Olson, Oct., 1905.

Wayne Township.

Conical and effigy mounds near South Wayne.

Reported by Carl Marty, July, 1903.

Indian graves on the Pecatonica River, 11 miles west of Monroe. Furnished glass beads and trinkets.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 319.

30. LANGLADE COUNTY.

Mounds near Antigo.

Reported by E. S. Wiesse, Mar., 1906.

31. LINCOLN COUNTY.

Group of mounds near the north line of the county in a bend of the Big Rice River, 1 mile northwest of Heafford Junction. Several excavated, human bones, potsherds, charcoal and quartz chips obtained. (Probably partly in Oneida County.)

Reported by J. F. Lamont, July, 1904.

Spirit stone or manitou rock on the west side of the Wisconsin River near Grand Father (Bull) Falls.

Mentioned by Hiram Calkins, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), p. 121.

32. MANITOWOC COUNTY.

A trail extended from Green Bay southeast to Manitowoc. At Manitowoc Rapids, 2½ miles from the lake shore, it turned almost due south, striking the mouth of the Sheboygan River, thence south on the beach and high land for 15 or 16 miles; thence west southwest to the small Chippewa village at Saukville; thence directly southeast to Milwaukee, striking the Kilbourn—now the Waukesha road.

Described in Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 229–230.

A trail extended from Reedsville north to the Mud Creek village site in Sec. 23, Maple Grove Township, and from thence east and north of Maple Grove P. O., to the Branch River camp site in Sec. 17, Franklin Township. Near the northwest corner of Sec. 24 Maple Grove Township, a trail extending northward to Depere connected with the foregoing.

Reported by Louis Falge, Mar., 1906.

Maple Grove Township.

Village site and cemetery on the east side of Mud Creek on the Daniel Jantz place, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 23, 1½ miles west of Maple Grove.

Reported by Louis Falge, 1903.

Rockland and Eaton Townships.

"Quarry" group of four oval and an effigy mound on the K. H. Thompson property, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, north of the Manitowoc River and ½ mile northeast of Quarry P. O., Rockland Township.

Platted and described by Louis Falge, Oct., 1903.

Pottawatomie village site along the south branch of the Manitowoc River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 6, Eaton Township.

Reported by Louis Falge, Jan., 1903.

Schleswig Township.

Mounds on the N. W. ¼, Sec. 32, opposite Kiel on the Sheboygan River.

Pottawatomie village site and cemetery near the above.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

Franklin Township.

Camp site in the center of Sec. 17, on both sides of Branch River, occupied until 1869 or 1870.

Series of caches on the S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 19, east of Maple Grove.

Reported by Louis Falge, Mar., 1906.

Cato Township.

Winnebago cemetery opposite the W. P. Noyes farmhouse on the north bank of the Manitowoc River on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, ¾ of a mile northwest of Clark's Mills.

Reported by Louis Falge, Jan., 1903.

Gibson Township.

Pottawotomie village site (cornfields, provision caches, cemetery, etc.) formerly located on the Smith farm on the north side of the Neshota (West Twin) River, about 1 mile south of Larrabe.

Cornfields also in the south side of the river.

Described by M. H. Smith, Manitowoc Pilot, Apl. 7, 1904.

Kossuth Township.

Cache of 31 flint blanks found near Kings Bridge, Sec. 12.

Briefly described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Centreville Township.

Conical mound on the A. Mill farm, 1 mile north of Hika. Explored, human bones and copper implement found.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1905.

Mishicott Township.

Village site and cornfield at Tisch's Mills.

Reported by M. H. Smith, Feb., 1905.

Two Rivers Township.

Pottawatomie village of Na-na-bou-jou located at Two Rivers, in 1804.

Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), pp. 155–157.

*Group of mounds near Neshota, T. 20, R. 24 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Village sites extending northward from Two Rivers for about 7 miles along the shore of Lake Michigan.

Reported by H. P. Hamilton, 1900.

Cache of nine copper implements found on the above sites.

Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 92–93, fig. 8.

Cache of fourteen blue hornstone implements unearthed in 1878 on the Bonn farm, on the S. ½ Sec. 2.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Apl., 1905.

Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 89.

Manitowoc.

Indian village of the Wampum (Wa-me-ge-sa-ko), formerly located on the site of the present City of Manitowoc.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 4 (1857–58), p. 83.

*"Musson" group of conical and linear mounds located ½ mile northwest of Manitowoc. (Sixth Ward.)

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 21–22, pl. 32.

33. MARATHON COUNTY.

Schofield Township.

*Group of conical mounds 7 miles below Wausau on the Clark farm, Sec. 35, T. 28 N., R. 7 E.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Pike Lake Township.

*Group of conical mounds on the north shore of Pike Lake, Sec. 13, T. 27 N., R. 9 E.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Elderon Township.

Winnebago village of Big Hawk on the southeast shore of Pike Lake.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12 (1892), p. 416.

Shown on map, Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 104.

34. MARINETTE COUNTY.

Peshtigo Township.

Mounds at the western end of Lake Nockwe Bay (Noquebay.)

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1900.

Menomonee villages at Marinette and Peshtigo.

See Jesuit Relations. Mentioned by A. C. Neville, Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., 1905, pp. 152, 153. See Wis. Hist. Collections.

*Mounds on the Menomonee River.

Western Gazetteer or Emigrant's Directory, p. 266. Also reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Cornfields existed on Green Island at the mouth of Sturgeon Bay, in Green Bay.

Mentioned by Samuel Stambaugh, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 424.

35. MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Westfield Township.

Camp and workshop site along creek at Lawrence.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905.

Oxford Township.

Camp and workshop site along Neenah Creek at Oxford.

Cache of flint implements found there.

Reported by W. H. Elkey and F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905.

Workshop site on the Manchester place, on Neenah Creek, 4 miles south of Oxford.

Reported by A. E. Manchester, Sept., 1905.

Douglas Township.

Group of effigy and other mounds on the shore of Crooked Lake.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 364 and 366, shown in fig. 242.

Harris Township.

Camp and workshop site on the shore of the mill pond at Harrisville.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell and W. H. Elkey, July, 1905.

Packwaukee Township.

Group of nine conical mounds and an effigy on the west shore of Buffalo Lake and near the mouth of Allen's Creek, 2 miles southwest of Packwaukee, Sec. 31.

Reported by C. F. Dayton, July, 1905.

Group of conical mounds and village site on E. Bonus place, on the east side of the same creek.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July, 1905.

Village site on Seaman's Island in Lake Buffalo, about 1¼ miles below Packwaukee.

Reported by C. F. Dayton and Wm. Kinney, July, 1905.

Winnebago village at Packwaukee. Menomonee and Winnebago Indians camped here as late as 1855. Decayed palings of graves still visible in 1878.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 223.

Conical and effigy mounds in Packwaukee. Traces of several still to be seen in the streets and yards at the north end of the village.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1878). p. 64. Reported by Wis. Archeo. Soc'y. Expdn., July, 1905.

Camp and workshop site on the Babcock place about 1 mile west of Packwaukee.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, July, 1905.

Group of twenty-one or more conical mounds on the Emil Klutz and adjoining Vine and Mueller farms, on Secs. 20 and 21, about ¾ of a mile northeast of Packwaukee. Some explored.

Village and workshop site on the Klutz place.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Aug., 1903. Also noticed by the Wis. Archeo. Socy's Expdn., July, 1905.

Group of thirty-two mounds on the John Thomas place, northeast of the above, on either side of the W. C. Ry. track.

Reported by C. F. Dayton, July, 1905.

Group of six conical mounds on the Walker place, on both sides of the W. C. Ry. right-of-way and between it and the wagon road, northeast of the above group.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, 1903.

Village and workshop site on James Rockefelier's place, on the west side of the Packwaukee and Montello road. Conical mound near the house.

Reported by the Wis. Archeo. Socy's Expdn., July, 1905.

Series of ten conical mounds on the Aug. Plath place, and east of the foregoing. Nine are in a grove between the shore of Buffalo Lake and the W. C. Ry. track, one on the west side of the highway.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, 1903.

Group of twelve or more conical mounds formerly existed on Chas. Neindorf's place at the mouth of Ox Creek, Sec. 15. One large mound on a point jutting into the lake partly destroyed in railroad construction work. Human remains, copper and stone implements obtained from others. Indications of a camp site here.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Aug., 1903.

Conical mound near the Montello road near the farmhouse on the H. Thome place. Others in cultivated fields east of the house, now nearly obliterated.

Group of conical mounds on Geo. Smith's place and near the Schumacher club house, on either side of the Montello road.

Group of mounds on and opposite the Jno. McDonnell place. One destroyed in the W. C. Ry. right-of-way, in which human bones, brass kettles, etc., are reported to have been found. Others cut in two by the widening of the Montello road.

Reported by Wis. Archeo. Socy. Expdn., July, 1905.

SOUTH SHORE OF BUFFALO LAKE.

Group of thirty-one effigy, conical and other mounds southwest of Montello on the south shore of Buffalo Lake, SW. ¼ Sec. 13, T. 15, R. 9 E.

Described and figured by T. H. Lewis, Am. Antiq., vol. 13 (1891), pp. 116–17; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, pp. 1–3. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 361, fig. 243.

Group of effigy and conical mounds on Ferdinand Kratz's place, Sec. 22. Others on the adjoining McDougal and Miller places.

Workshop site on Beamer's Point, and a village site on Walter Page's place.

Workshop sites on L. J. Dart's place on Sec. 29, opposite Packwaukee.

Reported by L. J. Dart and W. H. Elkey, July, 1905.

Group of sixty or more conical, oval and effigy mounds on

the old Cannon place, on Sec. 20, opposite Packwaukee. Some destroyed by Packwaukee residents.

Four groups of conical, effigy and other mounds on the Gage farm. Most are in Sec. 31. Some destroyed by cultivation of land.

Group of six conical mounds on the crest of a ridge on the Chas. Platz place, N. E. ¼ Sec. 5.

Two conical mounds on the lake shore near the Naels homestead, on Sec. 5 and south of the preceding. Both have been disturbed.

Extensive village site (fireplaces, workshops, etc.) on the Royce farm, southeast of the preceding and opposite Endeavor.

Reported by Wis. Archeo. Soc'y Expdn., July, 1905.

Moundville Township.

Camp and workshop site on the Bushman place on Buffalo Lake, on Sec. 6, 3 miles south of Packwaukee.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July, 1905.

Several groups of conical and effigy mounds at Endeavor (Merritt's Landing) in yards and fields along the W. C. Ry. line. Some partly destroyed, others now obliterated. Human bones and modern implements and ornaments obtained from one explored in 1901. This was also the site of a Winnebago village.

Briefly described by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 360, 361 and 363, figs. 242, 245, 248 and 250. Reported on by W. H. Elkey, Aug., 1903, and by F. M. Caldwell, Sept., 1905.

Effigy mound on a high hill, ¼ mile northwest of Endeavor.

Effigy mound near the head of Jones Creek, 2 miles southwest of Endeavor.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 360, see figs. 242 and 250.

Mounds in woods on A. C. Russell's place, half way between Endeavor and Moundville.

Reported by T. F. Chamberlin, July, 1905.

Camp and workshop site on Gaylord's Island northeast of Moundville and at the southern extremity of Lake Buffalo.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July, 1905.

Effigy, oblong and conical mounds at Moundville.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 65, fig. 27.

Shields Township.

Village site and shell heaps on the C. E. Pierce place on the east bank of Mud Lake, Sec. 12, T. 16, R. 10 E.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), p. 8.

Montello Township.

Winnebago village formerly located at Montello.

Reported to C. E. Brown. Noticed by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 64.

Extensive village site at Montello now occupied by streets and buildings. Some indications of workshops still to be seen at its western limits, on the shore of Buffalo Lake.

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, p. 4.
Reported by Wis. Archeo. Socy. Expdn., July, 1905.

Mound formerly located near the W. C. Ry. depot, and another on the hill on which the old Catholic church stands. Traces of others have disappeared. Graves were located along the river banks and on the south side of the site of Montello.

Reported by A. J. Barry, Jun., 1906.

Camp and workshop site on I. C. Brown's place, west of Montello on the shore of Buffalo Lake.

Reported by L. J. Dart, July, 1905.

Group of eight or more mounds on and opposite the Stevens farm on a high hill overlooking Lake Buffalo, and on both sides of the Montello road. Stone chambers exposed in several recently cut in two by relic hunters.

Reported by W. H. Fikey, Aug., 1903.

Buffalo Township.

*Mounds near Port Hope, E. 14, R. 9 E. (In Columbia Co.?)

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 65.
Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 321.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds on the prairie near a branch of Grand River, on Sec. 12, T. 14. R. 10 E. Human bones and potsherds taken from one.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 64, one effigy shown in fig. 26. One effigy mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 45.

Group of round, effigy and other mounds on the Kempley and Platz places on the bank of a slough, 2½ miles east of Endeavor. (These may be in Packwaukee Township.)

Reported by L. G. Jones, July, 1905.

Plate 6.

Courtesy of Dr. Louis Falge

GARDEN BEDS

Near Stockbridge, Calumet County.

1906.

Mecan Township.

Group of effigy and burial mounds and graves near the Neponauk Club House on the north shore of Lake Puckaway.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 246, 257 and 310, one effigy shown in fig. 159; also in Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–87), p. 217. Reported on by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

36. MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

The locations of the principal trails leading to the present site of Milwaukee are indicated on a map given in the Western Historical Company's "History of Milwaukee," published in 1881. I. A. Lapham's map, Antiquites of Wisconsin (1855), pl. 3, locates many of the Milwaukee groups of mounds.

Granville Township.

Indications of camp and workshop sites at various points along the Milwaukee River, Mud Creek and the East Fork of the Menomonee River.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1901–06.

Wauwatosa Township.

Village or camp site along the Menomonee River near Butler.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Cornfield located in 1836 on the heights on the north side of the Menomonee Valley, west of the present location of Washington Park, S. W. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 7, R. 21.

Described by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1876), pp. 98–99, with diagram; also in 1890 edition of the same, p. 155–156.

Indications of a village site (flint workshops, etc.) formerly apparent along the above mentioned lands from opposite the park to beyond the Hawley road, Secs. 22, 23.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1902.

"Hart" group of three conical mounds on the old T. W. Hart farm, on the north side of the Menomonee River, a short distance west of Wauwatosa, S. W. ¼ Sec. 21. One explored, human bones obtained. Destroyed in excavating gravel pit. Indications of village site on the adjoining lands.

Workshop sites along Underwood Creek, Sec. 20.

Cornfield and provision caches formerly located on the J. M. Wheeler farm, west of Honey Creek and the Wauwatosa and

North Greenfield road, N. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 33. Indications of village site on the same place.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1902–03. Mentioned, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 84–85.

Grave below the crest of the hill, south of the Blue Mound Road at Story Bros. limestone quarry, N. E. ¼ Sec. 26. Copper axe and beads found with skeleton.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 1. (1901), p. 12.

Greenfield Township.

"State Fair Park" group of four conical mounds located at the west end of the State Fair Park, at West Allis. Explored, human remains, brass kettles, etc., found. Two preserved by the Wisconsin Archeological Society, 1903. Indications of village and workshop site in the vicinity of the mounds.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1901. Described, Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 28, 1902.

Burials in gravel knoll on the old Leser farm, west of Root River near Beloit Corners, S. W. ¼ Sec. 18. Copper and stone implements accompanying burials.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 1 (Oct., 1901), p. 12; also in Milwaukee Sentinel, July 29, 1903.

Camp and workshop sites and graves at various places along Honey Creek, Root and Kinnickinnic rivers in this township.

Reported by C. E. Brown. Burials near Hales Corners noticed, Milw. Sentinel, July 30, 1903, p. 5.

Franklin Township.

Indications of village and workshop sites along Root River near Howard's Prairie, Secs. 27, 34 and 35. Burials in gravel hill on old Daniel Brewer farm. Pottery vessels, copper, stone and bone implements found with interments.

Reported by G. A. West and J. W. Evans, 1903.

Milwaukee Township.

Village and workshop sites along the upper Milwaukee River, Secs. 7 and 18.

Also near Fox Point near the shore of Lake Michigan.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1903.

Mounds are said to have existed along the Lake Michigan shore as far north as White Fish Bay.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

*"Indian Prairie" group of twenty-six conical, oval and effigy mounds, intaglios and hut rings on the Bender farm, at Bender's Mill, on the west side of the Milwaukee River, Secs. 29, 30, T. 8, R. 22. Some excavated, stone and copper implements accompanying burials. Traces of a few conical mounds remain. Graves, cornfields, garden beds and flint workshops in the vicinity of the mounds. This was the site of a Menomonee encampment in 1846 and 1847.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 17–19, pls. 3, 8, pl. 9, nos. 2, 4. Quoted with remarks by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am. (1898), pp. 54, 141–144 and 244, figs. 53, 101–103 and 158. Mentioned, Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 21, 1902. Other references. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

*"Teller" group of one oval and four effigy mounds on the south side of the Menomonee River on the Milwaukee Cement Company's property, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 7 N., R. 22 E. Oval mound excavated.

Indicated on map, pl. 3, Antiq. Wis. Described in Bull. W. N. H. Soc., N. S. vol. 1 (1900), pp. 9–21, pls. 1–3. Milwaukee Sentinel, Jun. 26, 1899.

City of Milwaukee (East Side).

Group of conical mounds formerly existed on the present site of Lake Park (old Lueddeman's-on-the-Lake), southeast of the present Folsom Place entrance.

Reported by Chas. Bodenbach, 1905.

Conical mound located on the lake bluff at the foot of Brady street, east of Prospect Avenue. Destroyed in the gradual erosion of the bluff line.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

*"Juneau" group of three effigy and an oval mound at the intersection of Broadway and Johnson Street. Obliterated.

Oval inclosure at the intersection of Broadway and Juneau Avenue, 1 block north of above.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 16, pl. 5.

Camp of Onautissah, "King of the Pottawatomies," was located north of Biddle Street, just east of Van Buren and Cass Streets, in the Seventh Ward.

Mentioned in Milw. Sentinel, Jan. 16, 1906. Other references.

Pottawatomie village formerly located on the bluff extending from the United States Hotel (at the southeast corner of

Huron and East Water Streets) to the German Catholic Church (St. Marys).

Quoted from Samuel Freeman's Guide (1851) in West. Hist. Co. Hist. Milw. (1881), p. 195. Mr. H. E. Bleyer reports this statement incorrect. The camp was on the flat at the foot of Mason street.

Cornhills were visible in 1833 on the narrow strip of land between the Milwaukee River and the bayou, now River Street.

Mentioned by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1890), vol. 1, p. 153.

"Man" mound on Wisconsin Street, razed when the street was graded in 1836.

Large circular inclosure occupied nearly the entire Block 12, Seventh Ward, inclosed by Wisconsin and Mason and Broadway and Milwaukee Streets.

Briefly described in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Milw. (1881), p. 111, figs. 2, 3.

Pottawatomie village scattered along the bluff just south of Wisconsin Street. Cemetery (1841) where the Third Ward Schoolhouse now stands. Graves also along the bluff.

Cemetery mentioned by A. C. Wheeler, Chronicles Milw. (1861), p. 75; also by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1876), pp. 61, 261. Additional information collected by C. E. Brown, 1902–05.

City of Milwaukee (West Side).

Effigy (lizard) mound located about two blocks west of the Milwaukee River and about 200 feet south of Lake Avenue, at Humboldt. Now obliterated.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

*"Humboldt" group of conical and other mounds on the west side of the Milwaukee River, east of Humboldt Avenue and between George and Ring Streets. Now obliterated.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

*"School Section" group of three effigies and four oval mounds on the School Section, east of Humboldt Avenue and south of Center Street. Now obliterated.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 17, pl. 7, fig. 4, located on pl. 3.

*"Richard Street" group consisting of an effigy and a conical mound located on a hill just north of the intersection of Wright and Richard Streets. Now obliterated.

*"Kilbourn" group of two oval mounds formerly located on the site of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. yards, southeast of the intersection of North and Humboldt Avenues. East of Kilbourn Park.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3, pl. 7, fig. 1. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

*"Beaubian Street" effigy mound formerly located on Lot 88, Beaubian Street, Second Ward. (This locality is just southeast of the intersection of North Avenue and Richard Street.)

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

"Sherman's Addition" group of an effigy and a conical mound surrounded by cornhills formerly located on Block 33, Sherman's Addition. (This locality is between Reservoir Avenue and Sherman Streets and east of Hubbard Street).

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 16–17, pl. 4, fig. 1, located on pl. 3. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 13, 133, fig. 97. Other references.

*"Reservoir Avenue" effigy mound formerly located on Block 36, Sherman's Addition, Sixth Ward. (This locality is three blocks west of the foregoing.)

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 17, pl. 7, fig. 2.

Indian village formerly located on and just north and west of the present site of the Schlitz Brewery.

Graves disturbed in recent years in grading at the northeast corner of Walnut Street and Island Avenue.

Indicated by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 16. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

*"Schlitz Park" group of seven effigy and five oval and oblong mounds formerly located north and east of the intersection of Walnut and Sixth Streets. This locality is about three blocks east of Schlitz Park. Two explored.

Effigy mound on the summit of a hill just east of the above group.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 16, pl. 6.

*"Winnebago Street" effigy located on Block 120, Second Ward. Destroyed in house building. This was on the triangular block inclosed by Winnebago, Vliet and Tenth Streets. An effigy and a conical mound were located a short distance north of the effigy.

Briefly described, Antiq. Wis., p. 17, pl. 7, fig. 3, located on pl. 3. Noticed in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Milw., p. 112, fig. 6.

"Vliet" bird effigy located on the west side of what is now Fond du Lac Avenue. Destroyed when the plank road was built.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Milw. (1881), p. 111, fig. 4.

"Stanhope" group of mounds and inclosure formerly located on a hillside between Cedar and State Streets, and just east of Twenty-fourth Street.

Reported by C. D. Stanhope, 1902.

"Hawley" effigy mound formerly located on Block 283, Sixteenth Ward, northwest of the intersection of Wells and Twenty-fourth Streets.

Surveyed by I. A. Lapham, Nov. 7, 1874. Explored by the Lapham Archeological Society, 1878. The former location of other mounds to the west of the above reported to C. E. Brown, 1902.

Burials found in excavating gravel pit at the western end of Park Hill Terrace, Merrill Park. Indian camps located in the neigborhood up to as late as 1850.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Pottawatomie village of Pohquaygeegun (Bread) was located on the lime ridge, on the west side of the Menomonee River, on the bluffs east and west of Twenty-sixth Street.

Extensive cornfields connected with the village. Graves located in building houses and constructing streets. Village continued up to as late as 1841.

Mentioned in Narrative of A. J. Vieau, Sr., Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. (1888), pp. 227–228. Additional information collected by C. E. Brown, 1900–05.

*"Rogers" conical mound was located just south of Grand Avenue, near Twenty-first Street, near the site of the old Catholic Cemetery.

*"Dunlop" conical mound was located on the east side of a ravine south of Grand Avenue, near Thirteenth Street. Explored in 1843, human bones, potsherds and stone implements found.

Shown on map, Antiq. Wis., pl. 3. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

Burials in gravel hill located at the northeast corner of Ninth and Wells Streets, on the present site of the Essex Flats.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1900.

Pottawatomie village of Kenozhaykum (Lake Pickerel) was

located at the base of a steep wooded bluff, extending across Grand Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Briefly described by A. C. Wheeler, Chronicles of Milwaukee (1861), p. 75. Mentioned in J. S. Buck's Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1878), p. 17, located on map opp. p. 18. Mentioned in A. J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 227. Additional information collected by C. E. Brown, 1905.

City of Milwaukee (South Side).

Pottawatomie (and Menomonee) village of O-nau-ge-sa was located on the sand prairie about 150 yards south of the present mouth of the Milwaukee River, now Jones Island. (1784-1834.)

Described in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Milw. (1881), p. 43. Mentioned by A. C. Wheeler, Chronicles Milw. (1861), pp. 15–16. Mentioned in Statement of Antoine Le Clair, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 239-242. Also by Rud. H. Koss, Milwaukee (1871), pp. 16–17.

Pottawatomie village of Pauschkenana (The Ruptured) was located near the intersection of Grove and Virginia Streets, on Walker's Point, up to 1841 or later. Many Sacs and Winnebagoes in the village.

Described in Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 226–227.

Indian cemetery located at the extreme end of Walker's Point. Obliterated in grading in 1838.

Mentioned by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1876), p. 40–41.

*"Lapham" group of circular and effigy mounds at Walker's Point. Destroyed about 1852 in process of grading streets.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 16–17, fig. 7. Location shown on pl. 3.

Pottawatomie village of Palmaipottoke (The Runner) was located between Walker' Point and the Menomonee.

Mentioned in Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 228.

*"Buck" group of eight conical mounds located between National Avenue and Park Street, and Fourth and Eighth Avenues. Long since disappeared.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3. Briefly described by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1890), pp. 156–157, diagram.

Pottawatomie village occupied the present site of Mitchell Park, up to 1835 or '36. Several trails centered here.

Briefly described in Milw. Sentinel, May 11, 1902, p. 3; also in Wis. Archreo., vol. 1, no, 4 (July, 1902), p. 82. Mentioned by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1890), p. 59, veiw of site on p. 55. Fire places and indications of flint workshops at the eastern end of the park, reported by O. L. Hollister, Apl., 1902. Reported on by P. J. Vieau, 1903.

Effigy (lizard) mound on National Avenue, above Twenty-fourth Avenue. Long since disappeared.

Mentioned by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1876), pp. 156.

*"Trowbridge" group of originally thirteen or more conical, oblong and effigy mounds located on the Cary tract west of the Trowbridge Road (Thirty-second Avenue) and between National and Greenfield Avenues. Cornfield in the vicinity. Indian camp there in 1837.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1858), pl. 3. Account of the exploration of four burial mounds given by Geo. Barber, Sm. Rep., 1881, pp. 542–543. Others explored since, human bones found. Group briefly described (by C. E. Brown), Milw. Sentinel, Nov. 25, 1902.

*"Chase" group of conical mounds formerly located southeast of the intersection of Grove and Burnham Streets, near the bend of the Kinnickinnic River.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3.

Indications of a village and workshop sites just south of Deer Creek, in Bay View.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Pottawatomie village of Oseebwaisum (Cornstalk) on the Kinnickinnic River.

Mentioned in Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 227.

Pottawatomie village located just northeast of the junction of Muskego and Forest Home Avenues. Extensive cornfields connected therewith. Sugar camps in Layton Park.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Oct., 1903.

*Large number of conical, effigy and other mounds (several groups), intaglios and inclosures at and in the vicinity of Forest Home Cemetery and Layton Park (Indian Fields), on the Kinnickinnic River. Now obliterated. Village sites (flint workshops, graves, etc.) formerly located there.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 13–15, figs. 5, 6, pl. 5, fig. 1, and pl. 9, fig. 1. For location see pl. 3. Additional information collected by C. E. Brown.

Oak Creek Township.

*Several conical mounds were once located in South Milwaukee about ½ mile below where the main road crosses Oak Creek. A number of human skeletons and a pottery vessel obtained from one.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 11. Quoted by P. R. Hoy, Who Built the Mounds, (1886), p. 24.

Conical mound formerly located on the Grover or Rawson property, on the north side of Rawson Avenue, at South Milwaukee. Explored, human bones found.

Reported by O. L. Hollister, Nov., 1904.

Flint workshop on the north and south sides of a ravine near the lake shore, about one mile south of South Milwaukee, Secs. 11, 14.

Various camp and workshop sites formerly existed along Oak Creek.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

37. MONROE COUNTY.

Leon Township.

*Group of nineteen conical mounds on the Smith place, on Mound Prairie, 5 miles south of Sparta.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 337.

Tomah Township.

Winnebago settlement of Blue Wing was located near Tomah. (May be in La Grange Township).

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12 (1892), p. 429.

*Group of mounds near Tomah.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Cache consisting of copper axe and two copper awls found (July 5, 1877) beneath the surface of the highway near the A. E. Hollister residence, 3½ miles southwest of Tomah.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8 (1877–79), p. 46; also by C. F. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 92.

38. OCONTO COUNTY.

Brazeau Township.

Cornhills on the northwest shore of Long Lake, Sec. 31, T. 30, R. 19 E.

Reported by W. S. Hager, Sept., 1905.

Gillett Township.

Pottawatomie cemetery near the Oconto River, near Gillett.
Reported by W. S. Hager, Sept., 1905.

Oconto Township.

Cache of seven copper implements and ornaments found in the City of Oconto, Oct., 1899, by W. B. Doty.
Reported by H. P. Hamilton, 1903. Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 92, fig. 9.

Indian village formerly located on the Oconto River some distance above its mouth. Indications of village site about 2 miles up the river, above Oconto.
Mentioned by A. C. Neville, Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., 1905, pp. 147, 151.

Pensaukee Township.

Indian village (?) formerly located on the Pensaukee River.
Mentioned also in the above, p. 152.

39. OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Hortonia Township.

Cache of copper implements found beneath earth and limestone slabs in quarrying at Little Mosquito Hill near Hortonville, about the year 1888.
Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 231.
Reported by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 1, pt. 3 (Mar., 1905), p. 445.

See Mukwa Township, Waupaca County, for New London data.

Bovina Township.

Menomonee village was located at Shiocton.
Mentioned in Narrative of L. B. Porlier, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 445.

Ellington Township.

Cache of flint and quartzite implements found near Stephensville, and not far from Hortonville.
Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (Mar., 1905), p. 89, fig. 4.

Plate 7. Courtesy of H. P. Hamilton

COPPER IMPLEMENTS

Wisconsin.

The Gouge is 11⅛ inches in length.

Greenville Township.

Village site southeast of Greenville, N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, T. 21, R. 16 E.

Reported by J. H. Glazer, Apl., 1906.

Kaukauna Township.

Winnebago village originally settled by Itometa's band was formerly located at Kaukauna (Grand Kakalin).

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 14 (1898), p. 413.

Group of conical mounds on the Grignon Flats on an island between the Fox River and the Government Canal in the Second Ward, City of Kaukauna. One explored contained burial pits covered with limestone slabs. In several of the pits stone and copper implements, animal bones and human remains were found.

Described by E. E. Bailey, Oct., 1902

Traces of cornhills formerly to be seen on the tablelands on top of the bluff, back of the Grignon farm, at Kaukauna.

Interments disturbed in uncovering the ledge at the Government quarry, at Kaukauna.

Group of conical and oval mounds on the hill above the second lock, at Kaukauna.

Cemetery on the Chas. Bidwell property, at Kaukauna.

Reported by Mary A. Chamberlain, Oct., 1905.

Buchanan Township.

Burial accompanied by two large copper spearpoints found in gravel pit on the O. G. Lord property, 1 mile east of Kaukauna, Sec. 18, T. 21 N., R. 19 E.

Reported by W. H. Fikey, Apl., 1905.

Village site on the south bank of the Fox River, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 9.

Reported by J. H. Glazer, Apl., 1906.

Grand Chute Township.

Three village sites on the north bank of the Fox River, east of Appleton, on the S. W. ½ Sec. 9.

Village site on the north bank of the Fox River, in the city of Appleton, on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Reported by J. H. Glazer, Apl., 1906,

40. OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Saukville Township.

Chippewa village of Wahmeteegoosh (Little Frenchman) was located at Saukville.

Mentioned in Narrative of A. J. Vieau, Sr., Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 230.

A few conical mounds at Saukville.

*Group of two conical and eight linear mounds on the crest and slopes of a ridge on the road between Newburg and Saukville, on Sec. 22, T. 11, R. 21.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 20, pl. 10.

Cedarburg Township.

Group of three conical mounds in Hilgen Spring Park, at Cedarburg.

Described by W. J. Boehme, 1904.

Inclosure on the Moldenhauer place near Cedarburg.

Reported to W. H. Ellsworth, 1900.

Mequon Township.

Camp site (fireplaces, etc.) at Fish Creek.

Reported by H. W. Bleyer, 1904.

Graves on the bluff above Lake Michigan, on the line between Secs. 28 and 33.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Apl., 1905.

Belgium Township.

Village site (workshop, etc.) on the shore of Lake Michigan near Belgium.

Reported by P. H. Dernehl, 1900; mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 1 (1904), p. 8.

Port Washington Township.

Village site (workshop, etc.) on the shore of Lake Michigan, at Port Washington.

Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 1 (1905), p. 8.

41. PEPIN COUNTY.

Durand Township.

*Group of twelve mounds in Durand.

*Row of seven mounds on the bank of Bear Creek 2½ miles east of Durand. Fireplaces there also.

Reported by E. L. Brown, Sm. Rep., 1882, p. 826; also by Henry Doughty, Oct., 1906.

Small mound on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 25, R. 13 W. Copper spearpoint obtained from it.

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, in Macalester College Contrib., (1890), p. 6; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, p. 6. Identical with above, H. Doughty, Oct., 1906.

42. PIERCE COUNTY.

Oak Grove and Diamond Bluff Townships.

*Mounds between Prescott and Diamond Bluff.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Mounds at Prescott.

Mentioned by O. Gibbs and C. E. Young, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), p. 464.

Isabelle Township.

Mounds located at Bay City, at the mouth of Isabelle Creek on the east shore of Lake Pepin. One excavated in 1883, potsherds and flint arrowpoints obtained.

Reported by P. L. Halsey, 1905.

43. POLK COUNTY.

Osceola Township.

Two groups of mounds a few miles north of Osceola Mills.

Mentioned by A. H. Porter, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 172.
Also reported by H. D. Baker, Feb., 1906.

44. PORTAGE COUNTY.

Linwood Township.

*Group of conical mounds on the W. ½ Sec. 16, T. 23 N., R. 8 E.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Plover Township.

*Effigy, linear and conical mounds on S. E. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 23 N., R. 8 E.

*Cache found near by, containing British copper kettles.
Reported by J. D. Middleton.

*Large group of conical and effigy mounds extending ⅓ mile along the eastern bank of the Wisconsin River, Sec. 21, T. 23 N., R. 8 E. Human bones and copper awl obtained from one of the effigies by T. H. Lewis.
Reported by H. L. Reynolds. Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Macalester College Contrib. (1890), p. 5; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, p. 5.

Mounds at Du Bays, at Plover Portage.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73.

Grant Township.

Inclosure on the line between Secs. 19 and 20, T. 21, R. 7 E., on the bank of Iron (Ten Mile) Creek.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73, fig. 29.

Almond Township.

*Two parallel effigies on the southeastern shore of Lake Washburn, on the S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 32.

*Large group of effigies with small elliptical inclosure, on the island in this lake.
Reported by H. L. Reynolds, Jr.

Mounds on the Doolittle place, 1 mile north of Almond. Human bones and pottery vessel obtained from one in 1904.
Reported by F. P. King, Sept., 1905.

Amherst Township.

Group of mounds on the Waupaca River, at Amherst.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Belmont Township.

Group of mounds on the south and west banks of a dry lake bed, near Blaine.

Bucycon shells found in July, 1903, accompanying burials on the F. D. Turner place, near Blaine. Other shells found in mounds located here.
Reported by W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

45. RACINE COUNTY.

See G. A. West's Summary of the Archeology of Racine County, Wis. Archeologist, vol. 3, no. 1 (Oct., 1903), with map.

An Indian trail at one time ran from Racine to Skunk Grove in the Township of Mount Pleasant, through what is now known as Thompsonville, from thence in a northwesterly direction across the township of Raymond, crossing Root River at what is known as Clague's Bridge, continuing in a northwesterly direction through the town of Norway, and passing Muskego Lake on the way to Waukesha.

A second trail had its origin at Racine, crossing the Fox River near where the Village of Rochester is now situated, and following along almost the same line that the old Racine and Janesville plank road afterwards pursued.

A third trail followed up the west bank of the Des Plaines River and west bank of the south fork of Root River, passing through the towns of Pleasant Prairie, Bristol and Paris, of Kenosha County, and the towns of Yorkville and Raymond, of Racine County, and thence continuing to Milwaukee. This was the old Chicago and Milwaukee trail and is yet quite distinct in many places, especially across the farm of Mr. Geo. West, in Section 22, Town of Raymond.

A fourth trail followed the Fox River through the towns of Burlington, Rochester and Waterford, leading to Big Bend in Waukesha County. A branch left this trail near the Village of Rochester and passed over Indian Hill and along the west shore of Wind Lake, crossing the Waukesha trail between Little and Big Muskego lakes, then continuing in the direction of Milwaukee.

Another trail followed the west bank of Lake Michigan, probably tapping the villages that at one time existed, a few miles apart, along the beach from Chicago to Green Bay.

The above are the principal trails that traversed Racine County. Each trail had many branches or laterals leading to some favorite hunting or fishing ground.

Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (Oct., 1903), pp. 13–14.

Rochester Township.

Cemetery on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 2, on the west bank of the Fox River. Village or camp site on the opposite bank, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 2.

Reported by Wm. Bell, Mar., 1906.

Burlington Township.

*Series of mounds on the east bank of the Fox River, opposite Burlington.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24, pl. 13, no. 3. Probably the same as described by W. W. Keating in Long's Expdn. to Source St. Peter's River, vol. 1, p. 176. Both descriptions quoted by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 34–36, figured.

Oval inclosure west of Burlington.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24. Quoted by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), p. 36.

Group of three conical mounds, at the junction of the White and Fox rivers, at Burlington.

Described by P. R. Hoy, Who Built the Mounds (1886), p. 27.
Quoted by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 36–39.

Norway Township.

*Group of five conical mounds on the west side of Wind Lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 8 T. 4, R. 20 E.

Noticed by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24.
Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), p. 31.

Two conical mounds on the C. Bensene place, near the head of Minister Lake, on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

Conical mound on the J. L. Larson place, on the east shore of Minister Lake, on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 8. Explored, six interments found.

Conical mound near the southwest bank of Minister Lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 18.

Two conical mounds at Indian Hill, N. E. ¼ Sec. 19. Now obliterated.

Villlage site on both sides of Muskego Creek between Wind and Minister Lakes and extending south from the lakes for ¾ of a mile.

Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 31–34, figured.

Raymond Township.

Cornfield formerly existed on the Geo. West place, ½ mile southeast of Raymond Center, N. W. ¼ Sec. 22.

Village or camp site on the farm of S. J. Richards, on the west bank of Root River, N. ½ Sec. 3.

Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 28–29.

Two conical mounds on the east bank of Root River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 15. Copper kettle, two irregular pieces of hammered copper and a copper spearpoint obtained from one.

Mentioned by P. R. Hoy, Who Built the Mounds (1886), p. 26; also by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 29–30. Quoted elsewhere.

Caledonia Township.

Graves on the bank overlooking Root River, W. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 23. Explored, glass beads, potsherds, leg bones of the deer and several copper implements obtained.

Described by P. R. Hoy, Who Built the Mounds (1868), pp. 11–12. Quoted by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), p. 27.

Village site on the Louis Halter farm, on the south bank of Root River, N. E. ¼ Sec. 6.

Village site on the bank of Lake Michigan, 2½ miles southeast of Tabor, S. E. ¼ Sec. 16.

Cemetery 3 miles southeast of Tabor, on the bank of Lake Michigan, N. E. ¼ Sec. 21.

Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 27–28.

Mount Pleasant Township.

Pottawatomie village at Skunk Grove. Removed in 1837.

Mentioned in A. J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 233–234.

*Large group of conical mounds formerly located 1 mile west of Racine. A few are now preserved in Mound Cemetery. Many were explored by P. R. Hoy.

*"Teegarden" group of two conical and an effigy mound and caches at the bend of Root River and north of the foregoing. Now obliterated.

*"Erskine" conical mound on the bluff east of the river and north of the above.

*"Hoy" group of conical and effigy mounds, on the bluff across the river from the foregoing.

*"Bluff" group of effigy, oblong and conical mounds and inclosures on the east bank of the river a short distance southwest of the above.

*Garden beds and cornhills on the James Walker farm near

the Root River, about 2 miles from Racine. Garden beds now obliterated.

*"Hoy" cache of thirty blue hornstone disks found in a peat swamp, near the southwest bend of Root River, near Spring Creek, at Racine.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 8, pl. 2. Also mentioned and quoted in various other works. Original descriptions quoted and additional information given by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (Oct., 1903), pp. 14–26, also figured.

46. RICHLAND COUNTY.

Forest Township.

Effigy mound (resembling a deer) near Viola.

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Science, no. 146 (1885), (May be in Vernon county.)

Akan Township.

*Group of effigy mounds on Sec. 28, T. 10 N., R. 2 W.

Mentioned by Pizarro Cook, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 176.

Richwood Township.

*Several groups of effigy and other mounds at Port Andrew, on the Wisconsin River.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 373 and 358, figs. 21 and 240; also in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Crawford and Richland Cos. (1884), p. 90.

Group of mounds on the Ellen Dawson place, on Sec. 6. One cut into by the highway.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, Apl., 1906.

*Mounds near Excelsior.

Mentioned in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Crawford and Richland Cos. (1884), p. 90.

Eagle Township.

Composite mound on Sec. 27, within a mile to the north of Eagle Mills.

Mentioned by Donald McLeod, Hist. Wis. (1846), p. 197. See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), figs. 62 and 182.

Group of bird (eagle) effigies and a line of conical mounds on Sec. 27.

Group of bird effigies near Eagle Corners, on Sec. 34.

Bird effigy on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 23.

Bird effigies and linear mounds along Hoosier Creek, in Sec. 26.

See S. D. Peet's diagram, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), opp. p. 287.

*Several groups of linear and bird mounds and a solitary bird effigy along Eagle Creek, on Sec. 35.

Some figured and described by Donald McLeod, Hist. Wis. (1846) pp. 194-195. See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 303, fig. 195.

*Circular inclosure some 200 or 300 yards to the northeast of the above.

Described and figured by Donald McLeod, Hist. Wis., pp. 194–195.

Several groups of bird effigies, linear and conical mounds, mainly in the S. ½ Sec. 24 and N. ½ Sec. 25.

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 257, fig. 166, and diagram opp. p. 287.

*Bird mound on north bank of the Wisconsin River, 4 miles west of Muscoda.

Noticed by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, vol. 44 (1843), p. 31, pl. C, fig. 8.

*Effigy with conical mounds (a group of fifteen) in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, within a mile of the Wisconsin River.

Figured and described by Donald McLeod, Hist. Wis. (1846), p. 200; R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, 1st ser., vol. 44 (1843), p. 33, pl. 7; Anc. Mon., p. 129, pl. 43; S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 73.

Orion Township.

Line of conical mounds on the bank of the Wisconsin River, at Orion.

See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), diagram opp. p. 287.

*Mound representing the human form near the village of Orion.

Described by J. N. De Hart in "Emblematic Mounds and Platycnemism of the Mound Builders of Wis." (pam.). Also in Am. Antiq., vol. 1 (1878–79), p. 196.

*Groups of effigy and conical mounds on the north side of the Wisconsin River, opposite Muscoda. Mostly in T. 9 N., R. 1 W.; some in T. 9 N., R. 1 E.

Mentioned in whole or in part by the following: R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, vol. 34 (1838), p. 93, pl. 2, fig. 5, and vol. 44 (1843), pp. 25 and 28, pl. 5, fig. 1; Squier and Davis, Anc. Mon., pp. 128, 129 and 133, pl. 42, no. 2, and pl. 44,

nos. 4 and 5; Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, pp. 239–240. (These probably include some of the above mentioned groups.)

Buena Vista Township.

*Group of linear and conical mounds near Sextonville, on Sec. 12, T. 9, R. 1 E.

See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 257, also fig. opp. p. 145.

*Garden beds on Sec. 24, T. 9, R. 1 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 244 and 296.

*Group of mounds on Pine River, on Sec. 19, T. 9, R. 2 E.

*Another group, 2 miles north of the last.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Village site at the junction of the Pine and Wisconsin Rivers, at Richland City.

*Group of 23 conical, oval and effigy mounds between the high water and old channels of Pine River, in Daley and Green's Addition to Richland City. Some obliterated.

Group of four conical and linear mounds on the Myron Gotham estate, east of the Pine River, at Richland City.

Group of five conical mounds on the Foster Teepel place, north of the Muscoda road and on the west side of Pine River, at Richland City.

Group of ten conical, oval and linear mounds south of the road on the same property. Now nearly obliterated.

Platted and described by P. A. Seifert, 1903.

Three caches of flint blanks and implements found on the Richland City village site.

Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (Mar., 1905), pp. 86, 87 and 90, figs. 2, 3 and 6.

*Group of twenty-two conical, oval and effigy mounds on the S. Brice place, east of Bear Creek and north of the road to Lone Rock, on Sec. 3. Partly obliterated.

Reported by S. D. Peet. Mentioned in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Crawford and Richland Cos. (1884), p. 90. Platted and described by P. A. Seifert, 1903.

Group of four conical mounds at Point Judith, on the Harter and Reynolds properties, on the west side of Bear Creek, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 34. One mound on the crest, the others at the base of the bluff. Human bones and stone implements obtained from the one on the bluff.

Platted and described by P. A. Seifert, 1903.

Plate 8.

WILLIAM H. CANFIELD
Pioneer Archeologist, Baraboo, Wis.

47. ROCK COUNTY.

A trail led from Beloit to Rockton and Janesville on each side of the Rock River, and another led across the prairie toward Delevan Lake in Walworth County. One of these crosses the Beloit College campus.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 391.

Porter Township.

Group of eight mounds on the edge of the prairie, 2 miles above Fulton, Sec. 11.

Group of mounds 1 mile above Fulton.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 320.

Fulton Township.

Cache of sixty leaf-shaped flint blanks found in the northeast corner of the township.

Reported by W. P. Clarke, Sept., 1903.

*Group of oblong and conical mounds and village site at "Indian Hill" (or Indian Ford) on the west side of the Rock River, near Fulton. Some explored.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 33, pl. 26. Also by W. P. Clarke, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 317–322; West Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 320, and by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 165–166, fig. 119.

*Group of the same character near the above, on the prairie east of the river.

*Another series of mounds on the prairies north and west, near the mouth of Catfish Creek (Yahara).

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 7 (1885), p. 103.

*Oval inclosure at Fulton, at the intersection of Main and State streets.

*Conical mounds near Fulton.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 33–34, fig. 10 and pl. 34. Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 320.

Janesville Township.

Cache of eight blue hornstone implements found near Janesville.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1903.

Rock Township.

*Large group of oblong and conical mounds west of the railroad track at Afton and just southwest of the depot.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Beloit Township.

See "Map of Ancient Mounds in the Vicinity of the City of Beloit, Wis.," by James Wilson, Jr., C. E., in Preh. Am, vol. 2 (1898), opp. p. 165; also Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 95; and vol. 7 (1885), p. 101.

Several groups of mounds on the east side of the Rock River, 4 miles north of Beloit, W. ½ Sec. 1.

Reported by G. L. Collie, Sept., 1906.

*Three groups (Peck's Mounds) on the bluffs and bottom lands 3 miles north of Beloit, on Secs. 13 and 24, T. 1, R. 12 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 97; also vol. 7 (1885), p. 100, fig. 118; and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 162–165, fig. 118.

*"Henderson" effigy (lizard) 2 miles north of Beloit.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 96, figured; also in vol. 6 (1884), p. 399, fig. 186, and mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 100 and 254, figs. 86 and 161.

"Weirick" group of mounds 1 mile north of Beloit, S. E. ¼ Sec. 23.

Report and plat furnished by Geo. L. Collie, Aug., 1905, Apl., 1906.

"Duquy" group of conical, effigy and other mounds on the Adams property, at the northern city limits of Beloit, near the Fairbanks Morse works. One effigy explored, burials found.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 97, figured; also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 255, fig. 163. Results of exploration also given, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 98. Additional information and plat, Geo. L. Collie, Aug., 1905, Apl., 1906.

"Eaton" group about ½ mile north of Beloit College, on the bluff, on the east side of the Rock River. Human bones exhumed from the turtle effigy.

Described by S. Eaton, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 109–111.

*Group of conical, oval and effigy mounds on the Beloit College grounds, in Beloit.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 33, pls. 54 and 55; by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 98, figured. Also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 227 and 255, figs. 164.

Winnebago village at Turtle Creek (now Beloit), at the time of the coming of the pioneers.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Columbia Co. (1880), p. 331. Also in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 14 (1898), pp. 128–129.

Garden beds existed near where the Northwestern depot formerly stood, in Beloit.

Cornfields were located in the Turtle Creek bottom, near the present athletic grounds.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 391.

*Group of mounds on the banks of Turtle Creek near the stone mill, S. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 99.

Milton Township.

See "Map of Lake Koshkonong" opp. p. 240, Preh. Am., vol. 2.

*Group of mounds and village site at the foot of Lake Koshkonong and on the north side of the Rock River, W. ½ Sec. 6. Some excavated. Also the former location of a Fox village.

Described by W. P. Clarke, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 320–322. Briefly described by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 226 and 242, figs. 147 and 157.

Group of mounds on a hill top a mile south of the above, on the south side of the Rock River. Some explored. Fireplaces and shell heaps near by, in the low land.

Another group on a ridge but nearer the water. Some explored, copper knife and several skeletons found.

Described by W. P. Clarke, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 320–332; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 226, figs. 148, 149.

Mounds and other evidences formerly existed about the small lakes, near Milton.

Reported by W. P. Clarke, 1903.

Turtle Township.

*Effigies on the bluff near the state line east of Beloit, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 1, R. 13 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 40 and 254, figs. 35 and 162.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds near the "headgates," on the bluff, on the north side of Turtle Creek, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 1, R. 13 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 99, also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 254.

*Group of mounds on the west side of Turtle Creek on the bluff and terrace, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30.

*Group near the schoolhouse on the east side of the creek.

*Mound on Turtle Creek, 4 miles north of Beloit.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 99.

Council house stood near Turtle Creek, where it is crossed by the road to Shopiere.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 391.

48. SAUK COUNTY.

See A. B. Stout's, "Summary of the Archaeology of Eastern Sauk County," Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2. (Jan.-April, 1906) In this work a description of the Wisconsin River, Honey Creek, Baraboo and Dells and Portage and other trails are given. (pp. 286–288.)

La Valle Township.

*Mounds consisting of a variety of effigies on Sec. 36, T. 13 N., R. 3 E.

Figure given by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches of Sauk Co. (1861), opp. p. 20. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 309, 319, fig. 203.

Spring Green Township.

*Group of one effigy (bird) and series of oblong and conical mounds, on Sec. 4, T. 8, R. 4 E.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 68, pl. 42, nos. 1 and 2.

Group of three conical mounds at Hoxie's Slough, 1½ miles northeast of Spring Green.

Reported by F. H. Morrow, 1903.

*Mounds on Sec. 8, T. 8, R. 4 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 68. Also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 7 (1885), pp. 103–105, fig. 120; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 166–167, fig. 120.

Reedsburg Township.

Winnebago village of Little Sioux was located perhaps ¾ of a mile above Reedsburg.

Mentioned in Personal Narrative of J. T. De La Ronde, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), p. 351.

Dellona Township.

*Octagonal inclosure on Sec. 18, T. 13 N., R. 5 E.

*Group of linear and oval mounds and inclosures on Sec. 17, T. 13 N., R. 5 E.

Mentioned by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches of Sauk Co. (1861), p. 15.

Troy Township.

*Effigy mound (bird) on Sec. 35, T. 9, R. 4 E.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 68, pl. 42. no. 3.
Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 264.

Group of effigy and linear mounds on the N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 9, R. 5 E.

Group of effigy and linear mounds on the N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 305.

Delton Township.

"Newport" group of two effigy mounds near the bank of the Wisconsin River, a short distance south of the mouth of Dell Creek, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 15. One nearly obliterated.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 233.

*"Lower Dells" group of three bird effigies on the G. C. Fish (E. Eaton) property on the crest of the Wisconsin River bank, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 23.

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 347, fig. 85; also described in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 93, fig. 85.
Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 233, fig. 1.

"Chaffee" group of several conical mounds on the S. M. Chaffee place, near the bend of the Wisconsin River, nearly ¾ of a mile east of the above.

"Herwig" village site on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 24.

"Steele" cornfield west of the L. M. Steele farmhouse.

"Wisconsin River" group of sixty-three effigy, linear and conical mounds on the line between Secs. 24 and 25.

"Stage Road" group of twelve mounds and rectangular inclosure near the Asa Shults' residence on the old Milwaukee and La Crosse stage road, on and near the line between Secs. 25 and 36.

Linear mound once existed in a field north of the Shults' residence.

"Atkinson" group of conical and an effigy mound further down the stage road.

"Yellow Thunder's Forty," the homestead of Wau-kaun-zee-kah, the Yellow Thunder, consisted of the S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 36. Was a rendezvous for Winnebagoes. Grave of this noted chief on a knoll on the Geo. Harrison place, on the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 36.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 235–239, figs. 2, 3.

Baraboo Township.

"Fair Grounds" group of two conical mounds in front of the residence of Mr. Bradbury Robinson, just north of the Fair Grounds, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36. Leveled in 1895.

"Crandall" group of effigy and conical mounds on the property of Mrs. Katherine C. Train, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 36. Partly obliterated.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 252–253, fig. 9.

"Cornfield" group of twelve conical, oval and effigy mounds on the crest of a ridge, on both sides of the line between Secs. 1 and 36. Traces of the former still to be seen.

Winnebago cornfield at the foot of the north slope of the ridge, on the H. Meitcher property.

Shown by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 254.

"Council House" group of seven effigy mounds near the junction of Mound and Water streets, in Baraboo.

Winnebago village and council house of Cal-i-mine located among the mounds in 1839.

Mentioned by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches of Sauk Co. (1861), p. 57; shown on map opp. p. 24, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891). Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), 254–255.

Winnebago village of Dandy on the Baraboo River, (1839) 5 or 6 miles above the foregoing.

Mentioned by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), p. 57.

"Remington" group of sixty-five effigy, conical and linear mounds beginning at Hickory Park, near Fifth Street and extening across Second Street onto the S. S. Remington property, at Baraboo. Nearly all now removed.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), opp. p. 24. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no 2 (1906), pp. 255–256, pl. 3.

Linear mound formerly existed just west of Ridge Street, at Baraboo.

"Lyons" village site at the bend of the Baraboo River, in the eastern part of Lyons.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 256.

"Lyons" mound (linear) in Oak Street, between Walnut and Cedar Streets, at Baraboo.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 256–257.

"Lyons" cache of twenty-one leaf-shaped flint blanks found near the Jno. Southard residence, on the N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

"Upper Mill Power" group of two bird effigy mounds on the slope of a ridge on the north bank of the Baraboo River, at the southwest corner of Lyons, on the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 257–258, pl. 4.

"Canfield" group of mounds on the south side of the Baraboo River, opposite Lyons. Only one linear mound well preserved.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 317, fig. 215. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 258. Cache mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

"Case" group of conical and effigy mounds near the A. T. Case residence, in the southwest corner of Baraboo. Some obliterated.

Several mounds located in Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Group illustrated in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 217.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 258–259.

"Tyler" group of an effigy and three conical mounds near the M. J. Tyler residence, on Lynn Street, at Baraboo.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5 no. 2 (1906), p. 259.

"South Side" group of six conical mounds and an effigy on

a knoll, directly south of the Baraboo depot. Now partly obliterated.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 340; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 46 and 389, fig. 274. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 259–260.

"Crest" linear mound on a ridge on the south side of the Baraboo River, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 1.

"Potter" mounds (linear or effigy) on property of Mrs. Kate Potter, between the corner of Hill and Lake Streets and the railroad yards. Three conical and an oblong mound further south along the railroad track.

"Maxwell" mounds, one conical and an oblong mound, near the corner of Maxwell and Grove Streets. Now levelled.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 260–261.

"Williams" group of effigy mounds and two intaglios near J. A. Maxwell's residence, in Baraboo.

Briefly described by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), pp. 15–16; also by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1905), p. 261.

"Glover" group of linear and effigy mounds on the A. G. Glover farm, some 60 rods south of the foregoing.

"Draper" mounds to the southwest of the Jno. Draper residence, on the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 1. Now obliterated.

"Draper's Creek" mounds (linear and effigy) where the line between Secs. 1 and 12 crosses Draper's Creek.

"Cemetery" group of five effigy and linear mounds on the Donald and Premo places near Baraboo. Winnebago cemetery said to have been located here also.

"Ryan" linear mound on the Willis Ryan farm, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 3.

"Skillet's Creek" group of conical, linear and effigy mounds on the C. Kunzellman and J. Rodwell farms, near the line between Secs. 3 and 4.

"Howlett" group of an effigy and nineteen conical mounds near the H. H. Howlett residence, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

"Tinkham" group of four conical and effigy mounds on the R. T. Tinkham farm, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 261–265, fig. 10.

"Maple Grove" linear and effigy mound north of the Edson Langdon residence.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 265.

Winnebago sugar camps located near the foregoing.

Mentioned by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), p. 34; quoted by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 265.

*"Cliff House" group of three linear mounds near the old Cliff House, at Devils' Lake, Sec. 13.

*"Terminal Moraine" group of linear and effigy mounds near the Claude Cottage, at the north end of Devil's Lake.

*Effigy on the crest of the moraine, some 60 rods northeast of the foregoing. (Fig. 11.)

*"Devils' Lake" effigy mound (bird) on the grounds of Mrs. N. C. Kirk, at Devils' Lake.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 265–266, fig. 11. Some of the foregoing also reported by S. D. Peet.

* * *

Some of the groups in the City of Baraboo and vicinity are also referred to by J. N. De Hart. Am. Antiq., vol. 1 (1879), p. 196; S. D. Peet. Am. Antiq. vol. 5 (1883), pp. 338, 339; F. Putman, 17th. Rep. Peab. Mus. (1884), p. 347; I. A. Lapham, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 4 (1857), 354, 367.

Sumpter Township.

"Devils' Lake" grave or cairn on the E. T. Hopkins' place, at the southeast corner of Devils' Lake, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 274.

"Quartzite Slab" group of mounds on the L. J. Hill farm, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 4.

Figure of the mound from which a quartzite slab 6 feet in length was obtained given by W. H. Canfield, in Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfie'd (1891), on plate opp. p. 38. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 274.

"Meyer's Mill" cache of eighty-seven flint blanks and a double iron nodule found in 1898, by Louis Zerbel, on the S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 5.

"School Yard" linear mound in the rear of the schoolhouse in District No. 3 on the S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 8.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 275.

Cache described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

*"Kingston" group of fifty-seven conical, oval, linear and effigy mounds on the Stone and Page farms, on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 9 and the N. E. ¼ Sec. 16.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), opp. p. 12. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 305 and 307, figs. 199, 200 and 201. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 275–276, pl. 7.

"Stone" group of four conical mounds near the H. E. Stone residence, near the line between Secs. 8 and 9. Now obliterated.

"Johnson" group of ten effigy and other mounds on the M. Moely farm, on the west side of Otter Creek, on the N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 15.

Group of three or four conical mounds on the O. S. Young place, in the extreme southeastern part of Sumpter Township, near the Wisconsin River.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 276–277.

Prairie du Sac Township.

Cornfields formerly existed on the A. M. Bickford property, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 1, near Prairie du Sac.

Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 277.

Sac village and cornfields were located at Sauk City, in 1766.

Described in Carver's Travels (N. Y. Edit., 1838), p. 49.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 70; also in Augustin Grignon's "Recollections," Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), p. 206. Also in Wis. Agr. Trans., vol. 1, p. 125. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1905), pp. 277–279.

"Ortel" conical mound on the C. Ortel place, near the line between Secs. 25 and 36.

"Sauk City" group of three linear and a conical mound ½ mile southeast of Sauk City, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 13.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 279–280.

*"Sauk Prairie" groups of conical, linear and effigy mounds near the junction of Honey and Otter Creeks, on Secs. 16 and 17.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 69–70, see pls. 44 and 45. pl. 42, no. 1. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 280.

Plate 9.

Courtesy of H. P. Hamilton

VILLAGE SITES

Two Rivers, Manitowoc County.

"Patterson" group of linear and effigy mounds near the Robt.Patterson residence, on the S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 7.

"Saxer" group of effigy, conical and linear mounds, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 7.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 280–281.

"Von Behren" group of conical, linear and effigy mounds, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 7.

Described by F. C. Perkins, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 4 (July, 1902), pp. 93–94, figured. Location as there given incorrect; two conical mounds omitted. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 281.

*"Honey Creek" group of fourteen effigy and other mounds. near the center of Sec. 7.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 69, shown in pl. 44, no. 1, and pl. 45, nos. 2 and 3; also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 325, figs, 67 and 68. Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 282.

*"Mosely" group of effigy and linear mounds, on Secs. 18 and 19.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 68–69, pl. 43, also shown in pl. 44, no. 1. One effigy figured in pl. 42, no. 1. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), see pp. 12 and 269; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 58 and 62. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (Jan.-Apl., 1906), pp. 282–284.

Fairfield Township.

"Polson" group of effigy and conical mounds on the Chas. Polson farm, on Sec. 32.

Two conical mounds on the M. L. Lewis place near the above.

"Porter" group of six effigy and linear mounds near the Wallace Porter residence, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 3. Indications of a village and workshop site at this place.

"Big Marsh" group of six conical mounds on the E. R. Thomas place, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 8.

"Leach Creek" group of an effigy and six linear mounds on the Chas. Ayres place, E. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 17. Some levelled.

"Lower Narrows" group (No. 1) of ten conical mounds on the Wm. Harmel farm, on Fract. 9, N. ½ Sec. 23.

"Lower Narrows" group (No. 2) of eight or ten conical mounds east of the foregoing, on the H. Edwards place. Now obliterated.

"Lower Narrows" group (No. 3) of twenty-three conical and other mounds on the Chris. Lee farm, on the N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 24. Some nearly levelled by cultivation.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 240–244, figs. 4, 5, pl. 5, no. 10.

Greenfield Township.

"Garrisonville" linear mound on the Frank Leubke place, Fract. 2, Sec. 26.

"Vanished" group of three mounds near the road near the section line, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 27. Now obliterated.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 246.

*"Greenfield Man" mound near the Hoege schoolhouse, Joint District No. 9, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 28.

Briefly described by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1816), p. 17, fig opp. p. 16. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Prehi. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 319, fig. 218. There are a number of other references to this interesting mound, most being drawn from the original description. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 246–247, pl. 2.

"Cole" conical mound about 60 rods southeast of the above. "McGilvra" conical and an effigy mound on the McGilvra place, S. W. ¼ Sec. 30.

Another effigy, near the section line, effaced.

"Cook" group of an effigy and two conical mounds on the Frank Cook place, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 32. The effigy now obliterated.

"Spring Run" group of linear and effigy mounds on the Geo. Cook place, near the line between Secs. 32 and 5.

"Carlson" group of four linear and one effigy mound on the J. Carlson farm, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 33.

"Jackson Creek" group of two effigy mounds on the Fred Kaig place, S. W. ¼, N W. ¼ Sec. 35. One now obliterated.

"Jackson Creek" cornfield on the farm of Louis Helm, southeast of the Falkenstein mill, on Jackson (Rowley) Creek.

"Palmer" linear mound near the H. L. Palmer residence, near the line between Secs. 34 and 35.

Village site with flint workshop and series of provision caches nearby.

"Langdon" group of three (bear) effigies and a linear mound on the Langdon and Mrs. Eva Cook farms.

"Long Lizard" group of effigy and a conical mound on the farm of Mrs. Eva Cook, near the west center of Sec. 5. The tumulus partly levelled.

"Linen Mill" group of five conical mounds near the linen mill, on the north bank of the Baraboo river. All levelled by cultivation.

"Greenfield" group of three effigy and a linear mound on the Fred Siebecker place, on the S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 6.

"Glen Creek" group of three effigy mounds on the Frank Glover farm, east of Glen Creek. Two now obliterated.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 247–252, figs. 6, 7 and 8.

Merrimack Township.

"Schneider" group of mounds on the Eli Schneider farm.

"Devil's Nose" effigy on the bluff, S. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 267.

"Mink" group of three effigy mounds, S. E. ¼ Sec. 31. All but one now obliterated.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 295, fig. 195. Peet's figure should be numbered 185. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 267–268.

Effigy mound 1 or 1½ miles west of the above.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), opp. p. 38. Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 268.

*"Lapham" group of thirty-six conical, effigy and linear mounds, on Sec. 5. A few tumuli only remain.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 70, pl. 48.
Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906). p. 268.

*"Eagle" mounds on Sec. 3, near the line bordering on Sec. 34.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 71, gives Canfield's figure of two mounds of group in pl. 46, no. 4; also by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), p. 16, figured; and by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 272, fig. 62, and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 66, fig. 63.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 268–269.

"Merrimack" group of five conical mounds on a ridge about ¾ of a mile west of the village of Merrimack. All are now levelled.

"Solitary" linear mound on a low ridge bordering the river bottom, on the fraction of the eastern part of Sec. 10.

"Island" conical mound south of the foregoing, on the Samuel Premo property.

"Gross" bird effigy on the George Gross farm, near the Wisconsin River, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

"Gross" linear mound a short distance southwest of the George Gross residence. Slight traces of it remain.

"Lookout" group of a conical and one double conical mound on the western part of Fract. Sec. 10.

"Mother and Cub" group of two bear effigies near the west line of Sec. 10.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 269–270.

"River Bank" group of eight effigy and linear mounds, on the eastern part of Fract. Section 9.

One effigy figured by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 55; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 80.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 270–271; two effigies shown in pl. 5, nos. 3 and 4.

"Train" cache of a peck of dark colored flint blanks found beneath a stump near the M. O'Keefe residence, N .W. ¼, S. E. Sec. 4.

"Train" group of three effigy mounds formerly located near the above place.

"Searl's Creek" group of mounds on the west side of Searl's Creek, in Secs. 4 and 9.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 271–272, pl. 6, pl. 5, no. 5.

*"Kruger Creek" group of effigy and other mounds, on Sec. 5, near the site of the old village of Rosendale (Rosalie).

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 70, several shown in pl. 46, no. 1 and 2. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 271–273, pl. 6, pl. 5. nos. 8–10..

*"Siebecker" group of thirty effigy, linear, conical and other mounds, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 5.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 70, pl. 47. Also by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 273.

49. SAWYER COUNTY.

Ottawa village at Lac Court D'Oreilles when the French traders first visited this region.

Mentioned by A. Brunson, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), p. 114. Other references.

*Mounds along the southern and eastern shores of Lac Court D'Oreilles.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Rain stone near the southern edge of the Lac Court D'Oreilles Reservation.

Description furnished by C. A. Peterson, Dec., 1905.

Spirit stone called the "War Stone" or "Wheel of War," on Grindstone Island, in Lake Chetac. Long employed by the Indians for sharpening axes, knives, etc.

Reported by W. H. Elkey and A. McCaskey, Sept., 1905. Description furnished by C. A. Peterson, Dec., 1905.

Spirit stone called the "Pipe of the Manitou", which stood on the projecting point of a ridge, at the head of Lake Chetac.

Description furnished by C. A. Peterson, Dec., 1905. Also reported by G. M. Huss, Jan., 1905.

50. SHAWANO COUNTY.

The trails and Indian vil ages on the Menomonee and Stockbridge Reservations are shown in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co's. Historical Atlas of Wisconsin (1878), p. 102.

Menomonee Reservation.

Mounds 8 miles east of the Agency. Several opened by Maj. T. H. Savage, human remains and several copper spearpoints obtained.

Group of oval, linear and other mounds between 7 and 8 miles north-northeast of Keshena, and 400 yards west of the shores of a small lake.

Mounds on a wooded ridge just north of Keshena. Human bones found in some.

Other mounds near Keshena.

Several large conical mounds 10 miles north of Keshena, near Wolf River.

Manitou rock or spirit stone, a large conical boulder of pink granite, 3 miles northwest of Keshena.

Briefly described by W. J. Hoffman, 14 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1892–93), pp. 36–38, one group figured in pl. 2.

Cache of five blue hornstone disks found at Keshena.

Mentioned by Thomas Wilson, Sm. Rep., 1897, pt. 1, p. 981; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 981.

Richmond Township.

Cache of forty-six flint implements and a copper spearpoint found on Lot 3, Sec. 2, on the east bank of the Wolf River.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903. Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 94–95.

Chippewa village formerly located at Lake Shawano.

Mentioned in A. J. Vieau. Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 234–235. Other references.

Menomonee village of Crooked Nose located at Semple's place, near Shawano. Shawano was the headquarters of the grand sachem and principal chiefs. (1815-48.)

Mentioned in L. B. Porlier's Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 445.

Mound formerly existed on the H. Gamble property, near the northwest corner of Shawano.

Mounds formerly existed near the outlet of Lake Shawano.

Group of thirty or more mounds at the western terminus of Green Bay street, at Shawano.

Reported by F. W. Kast, Aug., 1903.

Washington Township.

Conical mound in grove in Peterson's picnic ground, at Cecil.

Reported by F. W. Kast, Aug., 1903.

51. SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

A trail entered the Township of Rhine from Manitowoc County at its northwest corner (Sec. 6) and continued across the township leaving at its southeast corner (Sec. 36), thence continuing to Sheboygan Falls and Sheboygan. It was still in use by the Indians in 1856. The trail to Milwaukee connected with the foregoing near the center of Section 8, Rhine Township. In leaving the township it passed between Cedar and Little Elkhart lakes. In an early day this trail was much travelled by settlers and others journeying northward from Milwaukee. Another trail beginning in Section 20 of this township passed between Elkhart and Cedar Lakes, where a lateral connected it with the Milwaukee trail, and out of the southwest corner of the township.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, 1904.

Russell Township.

*Chippewa Indian camp formerly located on a high wooded hill between the road and the Sheboygan Marsh, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Oct., 1905.

*Group of mounds on the Henschell farm, N. E. ¼ Sec. 13, overlooking the Sheboygan Marsh. Explored. Now obliterated.

Mentioned by A. Gerend, Sheboygan Co. Atlas, p. 8; also by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 93–94. Reported on by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

*Scattering mounds on the hills which border the Sheboygan Marsh on the north.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 93.

Greenbush Township.

Mounds are reported to exist on the south side of the Sheboygan Marsh,

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Oct., 1905.

Burial site at Avery's Mill Pond, at Greenbush.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1903.

Rhine Township.

Conical mounds formerly located on the Jno. Buchman farm, W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 18. Excavated, human skeleton and pottery vessel obtained.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 93. Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1903, and by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

Series of conical and oval mounds on the old McGovern farm on the north side of the Plymouth and Charlestown road, 1 mile northwest of Elkhart, on NW. ¼ Sec. 19. Now nearly obliterated. Some explored by summer resorters and others.

Large Indian camp formerly located in the Sheboygan River bottom and on the banks of the marsh, a short distance west of the above.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Oct., 1905.

*Oval inclosure just south of the outlet of the Sheboygan Marsh.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 94, fig. 46.

Village site (workshop and cemetery) on the H. Kraemer (old Sexton) farm, on the eastern border of the Sheboygan Marsh, Sec. 19.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Oct., 1905.

Conical mound on the same farm. Explored, eighteen blue hornstone implements found with burial.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1903. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 90.

Cache of eighty flint blanks found beneath a tree root, at the same place.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, Dec., 1904. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 90.

Chippewa village (Bugitsquian) of Pin, formerly located on the Becker farm, near the banks of the Sheboygan River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 6. Also a few Monomonee Indians under Chief Mensqua. Residence of Old Solomon. Burial ground north of the village.

Group of conical mounds on the Jung farm on the south shore of a dry lake, in the center of Sec. 14.

Dance circle in Sec. 25.

Indian sugar camp formerly located in the same section.

Group of effigy and other mounds on the south shore of Gerber Pond (Dobbin Lake), mostly on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 35, and on Sec. 3, Plymouth Township.

Cemetery on high gravel hill overlooking the above lake on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 35. Disturbed in grading the road.

Fish weirs formerly located at the outlet of Elkhart Lake and in Mullet Creek.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

Plymouth Township.

Burial place on the Robert Vater farm, near Plymouth.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1903.

Sherman Township.

Mounds formerly existed at Random Lake.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

Sheboygan Falls Township.

Three effigy mounds on the site of the old cemetery, at Sheboygan Falls. Undoubtedly the remains of a larger group.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1903.

Holland Township.

Burials on the G. H. Te-Strocte farm at Cedar Grove.
Reported to C. E. Brown, Oct., 1904.

Village (workshop and burial) site on the shore of Lake Michigan, near the former village of New Amsterdam, about 15 miles south of Sheboygan.
Described by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 3 (1902), p. 21; also in vol. 4, no. 1 (1904), pp. 8–11.

Sheboygan Township.

Chippewa village of Wampum located on the Sheboygan River, 4 miles above its mouth, in 1823.
Mentioned in Narrative of M. L. Martin, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 404, also in vol. 15 (1900), p. 462.

*Group of conical, effigy, linear and other mounds and double inclosure near Sheboygan, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 21, pl. 12. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 26; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 50 and Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 20, 284, fig. 183.

Group of eight conical and one linear mound on a high bluff immediately west of Sheboygan.
Described by Alphonse Gerend, Sheb. Co. Atlas, p. 8.

Burial place disturbed while levelling ground inclosed by North Water, Ninth and Virginia streets in the City of Sheboygan. Copper spearpoints and crescents found.

Burial accompanied by pottery vessel unearthed in gravel pit on the Drexel farm, near Sheboygan, S. W. ¼ Sec. 27.
Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Sheb. Co. Atlas, p. 8.

Wilson Township.

Group of thirty-five effigy and conical mounds and inclosure on the west bank of Black River. Some excavated, cylindrical copper points and potsherds obtained. N. W. Sec. 11.
Described by Alphonse Gerend, Sheb. Co. Atlas, p. 8, fig. 6.

Village sites along the Lake Michigan shore, beginning at the mouth of Black River, 2½ miles south of Sheboygan. The Pottawatomies camped here as late as 1877.
Described by Alphonse Gerend, Sheb. Co. Atlas, pp. 6–8, also in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 3 (1902), pp. 13–21.

Cache of twenty-five flint sinkers found on the above sites.

Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 3 (1902), p. 17, fig. 2; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 86.

Cache of eleven bone awls and of nine cylindrical bone objects found on the above sites.

Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 3 (1902), pp. 18–19, fig. 6; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 94.

52. TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Trempealeau Township.

*Mounds and earthworks, near the Mississippi River, opposite Homer.

Reported by L. H. Bunnell, Sm. Rep., 1871, p. 430.

Large group of mounds on the Gladstone property, south of Pine Creek, near Pine Creek Station.

Mound west of Mr. Booher's residence at Trempealeau.

Several mounds in close proximity to the Baptist Church at Trempealeau. (G. H. Squier says there was but one.)

Other mounds on the ridges of the bluffs not far from Trempealeau. Human bones and pottery vessels found in them.

Mentioned by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Environs (1897), pp. 84, 87 and 89.

Oval mound on Wm. Nichols place at Trempealeau.

Tabular mound on the south side of Third street at Trempealeau. (Identical with third item.)

Series of three platforms on the crest of a hill at Trempealeau.

Mounds and fireplaces near the former location of Fort Perot. Scattered bones found in some of the mounds.

Group of conical mounds near the southeast corner of Mt. Trempealeau. Also single mounds near by.

Described and mentioned by G. H. Squier, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 2 (1905), pp. 25–34. The tabular mound briefly described by L. Kessinger, Hist. Buffalo Co., p. 75–76.

"Pictograph" rock bearing Indian carvings, on an exposed sandstone ledge on Trempealeau River, 2½ miles northwest of Trempealeau.

Described by T. H. Lewis, Am. Naturalist, Sept., 1889; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, Jan. 1890, with figures.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 1 (1905), p. 218, pl. 9.

Plate 10 Courtesy of H. P. Hamilton

FLINT IMPLEMENTS

Wisconsin

The largest 10¼ inches in length.

Gale Township.

Effigy mounds at Galesville and vicinity.

Mentioned by Geo. Gale, The Upper Mississippi (1867), p. 14; and by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Environs (1897), p. 87.

Rock shelter at Galesville, the sides of which are covered with carvings representing snakes, birds, mammals and men.

Reported by T. H. Lewis, Aug., 1905; mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 1 (1905), p. 218.

Caledonia Township.

*Group of effigy mounds on the west side of Black River, N. ½ Sec. 10, T. 18 N., R. 8 W.

Briefly described by T. H. Lewis, Science, vol. 13, p. 188; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1 (1880), and figure.

53. VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen Township.

Large group of conical, linear and effigy mounds on ridge at Bartlett's Landing, where road turns toward Springville, Sec. 9, T. 14, R. 7 W.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 78, pl. 52.

*"White's" group, consisting of conical mounds, 1 mile south of Stoddard, Sec. 28, T. 14 N., R. 7 W.

Described in 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 82, pl. 2 and fig. 38.

Solitary conical mound about ½ mile south of above, on Sec. 33.

Mentioned in above report, p. 83.

*Group of ten large mounds at the mouth of Coon Creek Valley.

Reported by L. H. Bunnell, Sm. Rep., 1871, p. 430.

Genoa Township.

Mounds in S. W. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 13, R. 7 W., near Genoa. Destroyed in constructing C., B. & N. Ry. Copper spud found

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1 (1889), p. 5.

Wheatland Township.

*Group of conical mounds above De Soto, near Battle Island, Sec. 15, T. 11 N., R. 7 W.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 77–79, figs. 35 and 36.

Viroqua Township.

Mounds in this township.

Reported in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Vernon Co. (1884), p. 79.

Liberty Township.

*Three groups and scattering mounds on the H. L. Turner farm in the Kickapoo Valley, Sec. 24, T. 12 N., R. 3 W.

On the same section on the David Somer's farm are numerous mounds.

Mentioned in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Vernon Co. (1884), pp. 79–80; also by Pizarro Cook, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 175.

Kickapoo Township.

*Effigy and conical mounds above Readstown, on Secs. 25 and 26, T. 12 N., R. 3 W.

*Man or bird mound on the west fork of the Kickapoo River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 12 N., R. 3 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 246.

54. VILAS COUNTY.

Minocqua Township.

Group of four conical mounds on the west shore of Fox Island, in Rest Lake. One explored, contents accompanying interments mostly of a modern character.

Described by J. G. Albright, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902); pp. 14–15.

Cornhills, graves and embankment on the J. J. Wright place, on the west shore of Trout Lake.

Cornhills on the J. B. Mann (The Manitowish) property, on the west shore of the same lake.

Reported by Mrs. Mary R. Mann, Feb., 1906.

Chippewa village on the north shore of Lake Kawaquesaga.

Shown on map in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 105.

Conical mounds on the Pink and Wetmore places between Lakes Kawaquesaga and Minocqua. Mound about ⅛ mile north of these.

Reported by Mrs. Mary R. Mann, Mar., 1906.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Chippewa village on the north shore of Lac du Flambeau.

Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), located on map, p. 105.

Eagle River Township.

*Inclosure and mounds on an island in Lake Vieux Desert

Brief description, Schoolcraft, Hist. Ind. Tribes, vol. 2 (1853), p. 91, pl. 52 Quoted by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73.

Planting ground on the same (?) island, noted by Capt. Cram, in 1840.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Geogr. and Topogr. Descript. Wis. (1884), p. 115.

Group of three conical mounds east of Mann's Cabin, on Lots 6. and 7, on the south shore of Boulder Lake. Human bones exhumed from one by relic hunters.

Reported by C. F. Fricke, Aug., 1905; also by Mrs. Mary R. Mann, Mar., 1906.

55. WALWORTH COUNTY.

Trail leading from Geneva to Fort Atkinson. Deep trail from Williams Bay across Elkhorn and Spring Prairies to Mukwonago in Waukesha County.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1884), p. 450.

Delavan Township.

*Group of mounds on the west side of Delavan Lake, Sec. 21, T. 2, R. 15 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 349, fig. 236.

Walworth Township.

Cache of 200 blue hornstone disks found at the west end of Lake Geneva.

Reported by T. H. Lewis, 1904.

La Fayette Township.

Pottawatomie sugar camp on Sugar Creek, in La Fayette, in 1836.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1884), p. 465.

Geneva Township.

*Two turtle and several conical mounds near the bank of Lake Geneva, on Sec. 35. Obliterated in 1850 in road building.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24. One turtle mound mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869), p. 468.

*Elongate mound near Judge Baker's residence.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 468.

Linn Township.

Pottawatomie village of Big Foot at Williams Bay, in 1836.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 450.

*Bird effigy between Williams Bay of Geneva Lake, and the head of Duck (Como) Lake, on Sec. 6, T. 1, R. 17 E.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72). p. 468.

East Troy Township.

*Mounds at Crooked Lake, East Troy, on Sec. 8, T. 4, R. 17 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Spring Prairie Township.

Pottawatomie camp at Spring Prairie, in 1836.

Reported by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 465.

56. WASHBURN COUNTY.

Spooner Township.

"Spooner Point" village site (Cornhills, etc.) on Lot 3 on the south shore of Spooner Lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 27.

"Porter" village site (caches, etc.) on Lot 5, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

"Porter" oval mound immediately south of the foregoing.

"Spooner Road" planting ground, a short distance southeast of the above.

"Hazard or Twin" conical mounds, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 27.

"Hadden" conical mound, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 35. Explored, human skeleton obtained.

"Bowman" oval mound, on Lot 1, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Chippewa village on Lots 2 and 3 at the Narrows on the north shore of Spooner Lake, near the center of Sec. 26.

Chippewa village on the shore of Cobog-go-gish-go-ah-gog, or Little Mud Lake.

Described by A. H. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 2 (1905), pp. 35–38. Hadden mound illustrated.

Long Lake Township.

Chippewa village located at the southwest side of Lake Chetoc (Chetac).

Shown on map, Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis., 1878, p. 109.

Mounds on the shore of Long Lake.

Reported by A. H. Porter. Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, No. 2 (1905), p. 38.

57. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison Township.

*Group of effigies near Aurora, on the west side of Lake Sheboygan.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Hartford Township.

*Group of seven effigy and conical mounds and two inclosures on the north side of Pike Lake.

Briefly discribed by I. A. Lapman, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 54–55, pl. 36.

Group of three conical, an effigy and a linear mound on the north shore of Pike Lake. Now levelled.

Described by J. F. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), pp. 251–252, figured.

*Remains of an Indian village and garden beds on the west side of Pike Lake.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Erin Township.

*Group of three conical mounds occupying the summit of Lapham's Peak (Holy Hill), Sec. 15, T. 9 N., R. 18 E. One explored, without results.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 39–40, figs. 12 and 13. Referred to by S. D. Peet, Proc. Am. Assn. Adv. Sci., vol. 32 (1883), p. 406.

*Mounds about Mud Lake in Erin Township.
Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Kewaskum Township.

*Indian village and remains of trails at Kewaskum, T. 12. R. 19 E.
Reported by S. D. Peet.

Mounds on the picnic ground at Kewaskum.
Reported by John Gerend, Oct., 1903. Existence in early days of mounds along the Milwaukee River in this township reported by J. F. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 252.

Barton Township.

Mounds on the Milwaukee River in this township, found by early settlers.
Mentioned by J. F. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 252. Group near Barton reported to C. E. Brown.

West Bend Township.

Village or camp site on the northeast side of Little Cedar Lake.
Reported by F. M. Le Count, Oct., 1903; also by Philip Wells, 1905.

*Mounds in West Bend Township, on Barton Smith's farm.
Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Polk Township.

*Group of mounds near Schwartzburg. (He probably means Schleisingerville.)
Reported by A. H. Porter, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887).

Indications of village site on Cedar Creek, near Cedar Creek P. O.
Reported by F. M. Le Count, Oct., 1904.

Richfield Township.

Menomonee camps scattered along Oconomowoc River from Loews' Lake to Fries' Lake, in the early "forties." Old Monches was the chief.
Mentioned by J. F. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 244.

Village and workshop sites about Lake Five. Indian camps there in historic times
Reported by Chauncey Simonds, July, 1905.

Farmington Township.

*Linear, conical and other mounds on Secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 12, R. 20 E. Several groups.

Noticed by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 20, 21, pl. 11. Those on the N. E. ¼, Sec. 31, and N. W. ¼, Sec. 32, explored and described by "H. P. T." in Milwaukee Sentinel. Description copied in Young Mineralogist and Antiquarian, Jan., 1885, pp. 50, 51, and New York Sun, Aug. 2, 1885.

Referred to by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 292–293; also in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 1 (1901), p. 7. Those on the N. E. ¼, Sec. 31, also reported on by Alphonse Gerend, 1903.

*Mounds on the old Wescott place.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Extensive group of mounds on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 29.

Conical mound on the C. Feldman place, on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 29.

Reported by John Gerend, Oct., 1903.

Cache of four blue hornstone knives found beneath a stump at Boltonville, in 1886.

Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 89.

Trenton Township.

*Group of mounds on Sec. 19, about 1 mile east of West Bend.

*Group of two effigies and a linear mound on the south side of the Milwaukee River, 2 miles southeast of West Bend.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Group of thirteen conical, linear and effigy mounds half a mile north of the preceding, on Sec. 18, T. 11, R. 20 E.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 20, pl. 10. Plate reproduced by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), opp. p. 145.

Jackson Township.

Burial place on the Frank farm near Jackson. Copper kettle, silver cross and stone implements found in one grave.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Apl., 1905.

58. WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Oconomowoc Township.

Linear embankment formerly existed on the Robinson farm, ¼ mile northeast of Oconomowoc.

Reported by W. M. Colby, Sept., 1905.

Indications of workshop and camp site along the river about 1 mile west of Oconomowoc.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Dec., 1904.

Summit Township.

"Turtle effigy where the A. Dixon home now stands, at the west end of Oconomowoc Lake, N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 3.

Shown by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30. Mentioned by Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc Free Press, Jan. 21, 1905.

*Group of four linear and an effigy mound at the forks of the Oconomowoc and Summit road, on the N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ and the N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 10, and the S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

*Group of twenty-eight or more conical, linear, effigy and other mounds at Summit Corners on the west side of the Oconomowoc road, mostly on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 15 and the S. W. ¼ Sec. 10. Now almost wholly obliterated.

Shown by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30.

*Group of three linear mounds north of Silver Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

*Linear mound on the north shore of Silver Lake, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

*Turtle effigy a short distance east of the foregoing, on the N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

Shown by I. A. Lapham, on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30. Original letter of E. Stansbury describing them published by Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc Free Press, Oct. 14, 1903.

*Turtle effigy on W. Stone's place, on the south shore of Silver Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 16.

Shown by I. A. Lapham on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30. Reported on by G. H. Hill, Feb., 1905.

Several mounds on the F. Fiedler place at the southeast corner of the same lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 16.

Reported by G. H. Hill, Feb., 1905.

*Group of mounds on the Dibble and Brown farm at Summit Corners, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 15. Now obliterated.

Shown by I. A. Lapham, on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30.

*"Regula group of twenty or more conical, effigy, oval and other mounds on the Jacob Regula farm, on the north side of the Summit and Delafield road, S. W. ¼ Sec. 14 and S. E. ¼

Sec. 15. Some excavated by the relic hunters. About twelve mounds remain.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 38, part of group shown on map, pl. 30. Platted and discribed by A. V. Drown, Dec., 1904. Reported on by L. R. Whitney, 1902.

Indications of flint workshop near knoll on the same property. The trail to Oconomowoc and another trail crossed between these mounds.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Oct., 1905.

Several mounds formerly existed on the Chas. Walther's property on the east shore of Lake Otis, south of the foregoing group, N. E. ¼ Sec. 22 and N. W. ¼ Sec. 23.

Reported by A. V. Drown, Dec., 1904.

Indian camp existed in 1845 at the head of Crooked Lake, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 23, east of the above.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Oct., 1905.

*Group of effigy and other mounds on the L. Pfister and G. I. Robinson properties, N. W. ¼ Sec. 13 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, ¼ mile west of Lower Nashota lake.

Included is a peculiar "scissors shaped" earthwork surveyed by I. A. and Chas. Lapham in May, 1875, and a mound "resembling a swan" surveyed by Henry Lapham in Nov., 1875. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 7 (1885), p. 94, figs. 109, 110. The "Swan" mound described and figured, Oconomowoc Free Press, Jan. 21, 1905.

Group of two or three conical mounds on the south side of the Delafield road, between the Upper and Lower Nemahbin lakes, N. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

Group of mounds on the north bank of Bark River a short distance west of the foregoing, Sec. 23. Disturbed by relic hunters, human bones disinterred.

Reported by L. R. Whitney, Oct., 1905.

Camp site and flint workshop on the H. Bantke place, on the southeast side of Golden Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 31.

Reported by G. A. West, Oct., 1903.

Merton Township.

*Two conical mounds on a ridge just west of Merton, N. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

*Two similar mounds a short distance southwest of the foregoing.

*Group of two conical and two oval mounds a short distance south of Merton, N. E. ¼ Sec. 24.

*Two linear mounds east of the village near Fort Hill, N. E. ¼ Sec. 24.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 38–39, shown on pl. 31, no. 2.

*Group of seven linear, effigy and conical mounds on the Merton road near Hartland, S. E. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 8, R. 18 E. (Several still remain.)

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 38, pl. 31, no. 1.

Delafield Township.

Flint workshop on the Christiansen place at the north end of Nagowicka Lake, Sec. 5.

Reported by E. S. Thubauville, Aug., 1905.

Burial in gravel knoll on the N. Jacobson farm south of Bark River near Delafield, N. E. ¼ Sec. 19. Copper beads and perforated bears' teeth found with skeleton.

Reported by L. R. Whitney, 1903.

Camp site and flint workshop on the O. Bjorquist place on the north shore of Lake Pewaukee, S. E. ¼ Sec. 12.

Reported by Joseph Quin, 1902.

Mukwonago.

Pottawatomie village of Wau-be-kee-tschuk was located at Mukwonago.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Wauk. Co. (1880). Quoted by Rolland L. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), pp. 12–13.

Trail leading from Mukwonago east to Milwaukee crossed the Fox River about 80 rods south of the present Wis. Cent. Ry. bridge. Another trail led in a southerly direction to Potter's Lake, in Walworth County.

Mentioned by D. L. Camp, Waukesha Freeman, Feb. 15, 1906.

Nineteen conical mounds (several groups and scattered mounds) on the east shore of Mud (Mukwonago) Lake, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 24. Several additional mounds since located to the north of these. Most have been disturbed. Others to the east in Vernon Township. Camp site (hearths, etc.) in the lowland near the lake.

Described by Rolland L. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), pp. 8–11, figured.

Plate 11. Courtesy of F. M. Caldwell

STONE CHAMBER

In a Burial Mound at Buffalo Lake, Marquette County.

Lisbon Township.

Indian cemetery on knoll ½ mile east of Monches. Chief Monches buried there.

Reported by J. M. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 245.

*Bird effigy in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 19, east of Merton.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 39, pl. 31, nos. 2, 3.

Camp and workshop site on the creek, near Sussex.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1903.

Pewaukee Township.

Pottawatomie village located at Pewaukee, in 1834.

Reported in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Waukesha Co. (1880); also by J. A. Rice, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 131.

Cache of six blue hornstone implements found on the south shore of Pewaukee Lake, near the village of Pewaukee.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, 1902.

Traces of mounds at the east end of Pewaukee Lake, immediately north of the village. Injured by road building and the dam.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 31.

Turtle effigy and oval mound on a hill on the W. Clark place at the east end of Pewaukee Lake, S. W. ¼ Sec. 9.

Platted and described by A. R. Clifton, Oct., 1903.

*Group of effigy and oval mounds and intaglio east of Pewaukee Lake and 1½ miles southeast of Pewaukee, Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 19 E.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 30–31, pls. 23, 24 and pl. 9, fig. 6. Geol. and and Stat. Hist. Winnebago Co., p. 31. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am. (1898), p. 256, fig. 165.

*Group of mounds on the south shore of Pewaukee Lake, Sec. 18, T. 7 N., R. 19 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1880), p. 39.

Effigy mound on the Solomon Horn place, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 16.

Description furnished by A. R. Clifton, Jan., 1904

Group of an effigy and conical mounds on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 30.

Group consisting of four effigies and three conical mounds at the intersection of the Waukesha and old Madison roads, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26, 1½ miles north of Waukesha.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 30. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 199.

Effigy mound (lizard) on the above road, S. E. ¼ Sec. 22. Nearly destroyed.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 30.

Waukesha Township.

Pottawatomie villages at Waukesha. Much of the ground was in 1836 covered with Indian cornhills. Chief Leatherstrap and his wives buried on the present site of Cutler Park.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 27. Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 245. West. Hist. Co., Hist. Wauk. Co. (1880),

*Group of eight conical, oval and effigy mounds on Bird (Sanitarium) Hill, above the Arcadian Spring. Traces of two conical mounds remain.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 27, pl. 18, pl. 20. no. 1 and pl. 22. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 59, 198, figs. 57, 134. Briefly described by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Turtle effigy near the site of the Silurian spring, at Waukesha.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18; S. D. Peet, Preh. Am. vol. 2 (1898), fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Group of seven conical, oval and effigy mounds on the site of the Court House and Catholic church, at the intersection of East Avenue and Main Street. The Catholic church is built upon the tail of the turtle effigy. Now obliterated. A trail to the river crossed through the group.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 26, 27 pl. 18, 19. S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Two conical mounds near the present site of Maynard's Livery and the Y. M. C. A. building. Obliterated.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18. Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Series of eleven conical mounds extending in a general southwesterly direction from the site of Gaspar's store across

Cutler Park to the site of the old Congregational church in Waukesha. Some explored by Lapham. Three preserved in the park.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 27–29, see pl. 18. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 199, see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906. Three mounds in Cutler Park described by Rolland L. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), pp. 41–42.

*Conical mound south of the above, on the present site of the Columbia block.

*Group of a conical, oblong and effigy mound at the junction of Main Street and West Avenue.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18. Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Group of thirteen effigy, linear, oval and conical mounds on the Carroll College and adjoining properties at Waukesha. Six remain. Two skeletons found in one effigy on the college grounds levelled in April, 1906. Cornhills on the campus, which was also crossed by a trail to the Fox River.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 27, pls. 18, 21. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 197–199, figs. 134–136; also by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

Pottawatomie village extending for a mile along the ridge, south of the present location of Carroll College, in 1827.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Wauk. Co. (1880), A. F. Pratt, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), p. 135.

*Group of five conical and an oblong mound a short distance east of the college, between Charles and James street and McCall and College Avenue.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18. Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

Group of oblong, conical and other mounds on the old Hanford place, a short distance south of the Waukesha city limits, N. E. ¼ Sec. 11. Three remain.

Reported by J. M. W. Pratt, Oct. 28, 1905.

*Group of mounds 1 mile west of Waukesha.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Group of two effigies and a linear mound on the bluff east

of the Waukesha city limits and near the residence of Mr. Geo. Harding.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

Vernon Township.

Two mounds on the F. W. Welch place, N. E. ¼ section 4.

Reported to Rolland L. Porter, Sept., 1905.

Seven conical mounds (two groups) on the W. Spence farm east of Mud (Mukwonago) Lake and north of the road to Mukwonago, Sec. 19.

Described by Rolland L. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), pp. 11–12, figured. Mentioned in Waukesha Freeman, Apl. 19, 1906.

Group of three conical and one linear mound on the Schuster place on the south bank of the Fox River, N. ½ Sec. 30.

Reported by Rolland L. Porter, May, 1906; Oct., 1906.

Two effigy mounds on the A. Brock place, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30.

Located by the Society, Sept. 30, 1901. Reported in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), p. 26.

Cornfield on the Ed. Smith farm, W. ¼ Sec. 31.

Reported by Rolland L. Porter, 1904.

Village site on the F. Hart property north of the Fox River, N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 20.

Reported by O. L. Hollister, 1904.

*Group of two oblong mounds in a grove on the A. N. Hollister place, S. E. ¼ Sec. 20.

Semi-circular inclosure on the bank of the Fox River, on the A. N. Hollister place, N. E. ¼ Sec. 29.

Two mounds on the Henry Oberne tract, at the terminus of the old B. & S. W. Ry. grade, N. W. ¼ Sec. 29.

Located by the Society, Sept. 30, 1901. Reported in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), pp. 26. The oblong mounds are shown in pl. 15, Antiq. Wis.

Camp and workshop site on the I. Lartz place on the north bank of the Fox River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 21.

Reported by O. L. Hollister, 1904.

*"Dewey, or Crawfordville" group of effigy, conical and other mounds south of the Fox River, mostly on the N. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 25, pl. 16; pl. 17, figs. 1 and 2. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 205, figs. 137, 139.

*Group of oval and linear mounds just south of the foregoing, S. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 15.

Group of conical and three oblong mounds in woodland on the Mark L. Davis farm, W. ½ Sec. 33.

Long tapering mound at the top and near the end of a ridge, on the above tract, and about ¼ mile east of the foregoing.

Located by the Society, Sept. 30, 1901. Reported in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), p. 26.

Group of mounds about 1 mile northwest of Big Bend, N. E. ¼ Sec. 23.

Mentioned by S D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 199, 203, see fig. 137.

*Two linear mounds south of the Fox River, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 15.

*Group of two linear and one effigy mound west of the Fox River and south of Big Bend, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1898), p. 26, pl. 15. and pl. 17, fig. 3; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 101, 203, see figs. 87, 137.

*Two conical mounds in the bottom land, north of the Fox River, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 26. Since disturbed, human bones found.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 15. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 203, see fig. 137.

Group of effigy and other mounds, inclosure and provision caches on elevated land just east of Big Bend, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 199, see fig. 137, 138. Also reported by the Society, Sept., 1902.

*Extensive group of conical, effigy and oblong mounds and caches southeast of Big Bend and east of the Fox River, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ and S. W. ¼ Sec. 25.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 26, pl. 15, pl. 17, no. 4. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 85, 101, 199, 201–203, figs. 78, 87, 137 and 138.

*Group of four mounds on the prairie, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 26, pl. 15.

Menomonee Township.

Burials at Menomonee Falls, disturbed in 1873. Village and workshop site on the Menomonee River, near the same place.

Reported by F. S. Perkins, 1897.

Indications of village and workshop site near Fussville.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Brookfield Township.

Conical mound on the A. Mitchell place on the road leading from Lannon to Blodgett, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 18. Cut in two by the road.

Indications of camp and workshop site on the Barker and Lee farms on the west bank of the Little Fox River, W. ½, W. ½ Sec. 17. Site of Indian camps.

Group of twelve conical mounds on the Showerman and other properties on east side of the Little Fox River, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Located by the Society. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 23, 1903.

Flint workshop on the Siddle and Barber tract northwest of Brookfield, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 17.

Burials in gravel pit on the Jno. Cushing farm, near Brookfield.

Group of mounds on the T. Pilgrim place, on the S. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 15.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Sept., 1903.

Burials disturbed in gravel knoll on the farm of Henry Reinders, on the Calhoun road, N. W. ¼ Sec. 27.

Reported by C. E. Brown, July, 1905.

New Berlin Township.

Mounds formerly existed on the J. Elger farm at Calhoun, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

Reported by C. D. Stanhope, July 1903.

Menomonee Indian village located in the Poplar Creek bottom, Sec. 9. Site abandoned in the early "fifties." Burials since unearthed in a gravel hill on the F. Stigler farm, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 9.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July, 1903.

Muskego Township.

Village site on the J. Kippers place at the north end of Little Muskego Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 4, and on the W. Carpenter place adjoining it on the south.

Also on the J. Conroy place on the east side, S. E. ¼ Sec. 4.
Reported to C. E. Brown, Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 6, 1903.

Pottawatomie village formerly located on Muskego Creek between Little and Big Muskego Lakes.

Cornhills, caches and cemetery formerly located on Ferguson, Claflin and Schmidt properties, S. E. ¼ Sec. 9. and N. E. ¼ Sec. 16. Cornfield also on the Wm. Elliot place, known as the "Planting Ground Eighty," west of the foregoing.
Reported by Peter J. Vieau and C. E. Brown, Nov., 1904.

*Group of conical and oblong mounds on Muskego Creek, N. E. ¼ Sec. 16, T. 5, R. 20. Now obliterated.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24, pl. 14, no. 1.
Reported on by C. E. Brown, Nov., 1904.

Group of three conical mounds on the J. Schmidt place on the north side of the old Waterford road, N. W. ¼ Sec. 15. Trace of one, cut in two by the road, still to be seen.

Conical mound on the Carl Kurtze place on the south side of the road, southwest of the foregoing. Levelled in 1869, large number of human bones found.

Group of two conical and an oval mound on the same property on the north shore of Big Muskego Lake. One mound, in cultivated field, nearly obliterated. Village and workshop site adjoining the mounds on the west.

Oval mound in grove on the F. Sobek place, northeast of the foregoing. Excavated by owner of property.

Group of three conical mounds on the Martin Bass place, on the north shore of Bass Bay, Muskego Lake, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 15. One excavated June, 1905, bone burial found.
Reported by C. E. Brown, Nov., 1904.

Camp site and graves on Latander's Point on the east side of Bass Bay, N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ Fract. Sec. 15.
Reported by C. E. Brown, June, 1905.

Camp and workshop site on the F. and W. Bischof places on the north shore of Big Muskego Lake on the center of Fract. Sec. 14. Burials on J. Schafer farm adjoining these on the east.

Cornfield existed in 1850 on the Louis Pellman place, S. E. ¼ Sec. 11.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Nov., 1905.

Pottawatomie cemetery at Camp Thomas on the Rudolph Holtz place on the northeast shore of Big Muskego Lake, N. ½, S. W. ¼ Fract. Sec. 13. Cornhills on the same property several hundred feet east of the graves. Burials disturbed in digging the foundation for the Holtz barn.

Indications of village and workshop site on various tracts mainly in the S. ½ Sec. 13.

Cemetery on the farm of Mrs. W. Russell on the south shore of Big Muskego Lake, S. E. ¼ Fract. Sec. 27.

Reported to C. E. Brown, June, 1905.

Pottawatomie village site on Dendon (Denoon) Lake.

Reported by P. J. Vieau, Oct., 1903.

59. WAUPACA COUNTY.

F. M. Benedict's "Map of Chain-O-Lakes" (1896) gives the location of the mounds, trails and other evidences in the southern portion of Farmington Township and the northern portion of Dayton Township.

Farmington Township.

Village site at the bend of the Waupaca River at Garde Corners, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25.

Shown on Benedict's map.

Conical mound on the south shore of Duck Lake, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Village site (pits, fireplaces, refuse heaps, graves, etc.) on the F. M. Benedict farm (Aurenymphae), west of Otter Lake, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Shown on Benedict's map.

"Mound Grove" group of thirty-six conical, linear and effigy mounds on the D. Taylor and adjoining properties on the east side of Clem (Clam) Lake and on both sides of the Waupaca Electric Railway, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35. Some levelled.

Shown on Benedict's map. Briefly described by C. E. Brown, Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1903.

Group of six conical and effigy mounds on Xerxes Hill just southeast of the above, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Group of conical and three oval mounds on the Camp Ground on the north side of Clem Lake, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 35.

Several circular pits just east of the above.

Group of conical and other mounds on the grounds of the Wisconsin Veteran's Home, east of Rainbow Lake, E. ½, E. ½ Sec. 34. Now obliterated.

Refuse heaps formerly existed on the south side of Lake George, northeast of the foregoing.

Group of three conical mounds at Lake View on the north side of Hicks Lake, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 27.

Conical mound on the J. McCrossen property, near the southwest corner of McCrossen Lake, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Conical mound and village site on the north side of Columbian Lake, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 33.

Group of three conical mounds on the south shore of Lake Ottman, a short distance west of the foregoing.

Shown on Benedict's map. Mentioned by C. E. Brown., Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1903.

Mounds on the north side of Knight Lake.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Camp site at Amy Lake, on the north shore.

Mounds on the west side of Brundage Lake, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 29.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Mounds on Silver Lake. Village site on the north shore on the N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

Reported by F. M. Benedict and W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

Village site and graves on the W. W. Benedict place on the Waupaca River, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.

Shown on Benedict's map.

Mounds and village site on the F. C. Fisher farm, 1 mile southeast of Sheridan.

Cornfields on the S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Dayton Township.

Conical mound on the north side of Beasley Brook and a short distance west of Black Bass Lake, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 5.

Group of four conical mounds and village site on the Ander-

son place on the north side of the road (School Street) and southwest of Emmons Lake, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 5.

Two conical mounds on the Emmons place and a short distance east of Emmons Creek, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 8.
Shown on Benedict's map.

Cornhills on Rural Hill, north of Rural.
Reported by W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

Group of three conical mounds on the north side of Junction Lake and southeast of Rural, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 10. Village site north of the mounds.
Shown on Benedict's map. Mentioned by C. E. Brown. Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1903.

Village site on the W. C. Barlow place on the south side of Junction Lake and the south branch of the Waupaca River.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Mounds on the south shore of Crystal Lake, on Sec. 28.
Reported by Allan Barrington, Aug., 1903.

Waupaca Township.

Menomonee village of Niyatawapomis located at the falls of the Waupaca River, near the site of the present waterworks, in Waupaca.
Indicated on Benedict's map. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1903.

Mounds are said to exist at the Falls of the Waupaca River.
mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq, Wis. (1855) p. 63.

Cache of two busycon shells found beneath an oak stump on the east side of the highway and west of Shadow Lake in Waupaca, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 30.
Shown on Benedict's map.

Lind Township.

Mounds on the shore of Spencer Lake.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Little Wolf Township.

Village site and shell heaps at Bear Lake.
Reported by P. V. Lawson, April, 1905.

Royalton Township.

Village site at Stanley's Landing on the Little Wolf River.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Plate 12. Courtesy of Prof. Paul Dietrichson.

TURTLE EFFIGY MOUND

On the South Shore of Silver Lake, Waukesha County.

Burial place in Sec. 16 disturbed in 1894 in road construction work. Five hundred quartzite and flint and several bone and copper implements accompanied the four skeletons disinterred.

Reported by H. P. Hamilton, 1905.

Mukwa Township.

Menomonee village of Tomah at New London when the first whites appeared. Mounds, graves and cornhills in the vicinity.

Mentioned by A. J. Lawson, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1857), p. 478; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 134, 230–31.

Cache of ten large copper fishhooks found in 1901 near Phillip's mill, near the junction of the Wolf and Little Wolf Rivers.

Reported by H. P. Hamilton. Described by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 2 (1904), pp. 83–84; also in Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 90–91, fig. 7.

Matteson Township.

*Pits near the Embarrass River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 10, T. 25, R. 15 E.

Described by E. F. Breed, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 250; also mentioned in Sm. Rep., 1872, p. 414.

60. WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Oasis Township.

*Group of four conical mounds on the eastern shore of a lake about 1½ miles east of Plainfield, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 18, T. 20 N., R. 9 E.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Group of mounds on the southwest side of Lake Huron, on the O. A. Crowell place, S. W. ¼ Sec. 18.

Reported by F. P. King, Sept., 1905.

Wautoma Township.

Cache of nine blue hornstone knives found near Wautoma.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Springwater Township.

Group of conical and effigy mounds on the east shore of Pine Lake, on the J. W. Brooks farm, on Secs. 1, 2.

Mounds on the west shore of Twin Lake.

Reported by Allan Barrington, Aug., 1903.

Mounds on the southwest shore of Twin Lake.

Group of three conical mounds on the west shore of Gilbert Lake.

Group of thirty or more mounds on the north bank of Mud Lake.

Mounds on the west and northwest shores of Long Lake.
Reported by W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

Mounds on the north shore of Gilbert Lake, Sec. 10.
Reported by E. R. Humphrey, Sept., 1905.

Saxville Township.

Mounds on the south and southeast shores of Long Lake, Secs. 7, 8.
Reported by W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

Bloomfield Township.

Menomonee village at Tustin (1815-45).
Reported in Narrative of L. B. Porlier, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 445.

Cache of fifty leaf-shaped flint implements recovered in road construction work near Tustin.
Reported by P. V. Lawson. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Poysippi Township.

Village site on the Pine River at Poysippi.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Aurora Township.

Several groups of mounds on the north bank of the Fox River, in the southeast corner of the township.
Reported by H. H. G. Bradt, Apl., 1906.

61. WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

See Publius V. Lawson's Summary of the Archeology of Winnebago county, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), with map.

The Fox River trail entered the county at the head of Little Butte des Morts Lake, whose west shore it paralleled to opposite Menasha, and from thence followed a general southwesterly course across Neenah, Vinland and a part of Win-

neconne townships to Butte des Morts. From thence it paralleled the south bank of the Fox River to the west county boundary.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), pp. 44–45, shown on map opp. p. 40.

Wolf River Township.

"Tustin" group of sixteen conical and effigy mounds, ¼ mile north of Lake Poygan, N. W. ¼ Sec. 31. Now partly leveled.

Cornfield and indications of a village site near the above. (1903).

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), pp. 73–74.

Poygan Township.

Menomonee village and camps along the south shore of Lake Poygan (1836).

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), p. 74.

Rushford Township.

Menomonee village of Lapone on the north shore of the Fox River, opposite the old village of Delhi. Traces of cornfields and cemetery still to be seen. Village still in existence in 1849.

Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3, p. 74.

Burials in gravel knoll on the Daniel Sage farm, ½ mile north of the Fox River, W. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 15. Modern implements, stone beads and copper axe accompanying burials.

Reported by Chas. Stever, Sept., 1903.

"Delhi" group of six conical mounds on the south side of the Fox on an open prairie near Delhi, Sec. 23. Human and animal bones disinterred from one. Several employed by early settlers as a house site, root cellar and burial place.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), p. 75. Additional data furnished by H. H. G. Bradt, Apl., 1906.

"Eureka" conical mound formerly stood on the edge of the highway in Eureka.

Cemetery near this village.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), p. 76.

Conical mound a short distance southeast of Waukau on the H. Fitzpatrick place, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31. This mound is now submerged in the millpond.

Reported by Chas. Stever, Sept., 1903.

Nepeuskun Township.

Cemetery on the John Luker place on the west shore of Rush Lake, Sec. 15.

Reported by Chas. Stever, Sept., 1903.

"Rush Lake" inclosure and conical mounds formerly located on the E. P. Foote place, at the head of Rush Lake, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 11.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), pp. 76–77, fig. 7.

"Hall" group of three conical mounds on the Will Hall farm, Fract. Sec. 14. Two explored, human and animal bones and various implements obtained.

Graves near the above.

Winnebago village located about the present outlet of Rush Lake, near the center of Sec. 13. Village continued up to 1846.

Cemetery on the David Lewellyn place on the south side of the highway and near the Outlet bridge.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), pp. 77–79.

"Anklam" group of three conical mounds south of the outlet of Rush Lake, on the H. Anklam place, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13. Explored, human bones, potsherds and flint chips found.

Reported by Chas. Stever, Sept., 1903.

Camp site on Anklam point, N. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

"Eagle Point" mounds (two conical) on Eagle Point, N. E. ¼ Sec. 26. Graves there also.

"Radke" group of seven or eight conical mounds on the F. Radke place, N. W. ¼ Sec. 25. Traces of some still to be seen.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), p. 80.

*Dutchman's Island Group No. 1 (Gleason Mounds) of sixteen conical mounds on the southern shore of Rush Lake, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 27 and S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26. Some explored.

*Dutchman's Island Group No. 2 of four conical mounds on M. Hintz property, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 34. Explored.

Described by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, pp. 337–339. Additional information by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 80–85.

Winchester Township.

Village site (shell heaps, cemetery, etc.) on the Chas. Richter place, about 1 mile west of Richter's Landing, on Boom Bay, Lake Poygan, E. ½ Sec. 31.

"Clark's Point" group of a conical and an effigy mound, near the east shore of Lake Winneconne.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 68.

Cornfield on the S. J. Cross place, W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 68–69.

Winneconne Township.

Shell heaps on the east shore of Lake Winneconne, N. W. ¼ Sec. 4.

Burials in gravel pit ¼ mile east of the above.

Village site (shell heaps, etc.) on the R. Lasley place on the east shore of Lake Winneconne, S. W. ¼ Sec. 10.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3, pp. 69–70. The shell heaps described by the same author in the Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, Jan. 7, 1899, and Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), pp. 6–8.

Menomonee villages were located on each side of the Wolf River, at Winneconne.

Mentioned in Narrative of L. B. Porlier, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 445.

"Ball Prairie" group of conical mounds on the Cross property, E. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 1.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 2 (1903), p. 70.

*Sac and Fox and Menomonee villages located at Butte des Morts in early historic times. Cemeteries, embankment and conical mounds there.

There are numerous historical references to the locality in the Wisconsin Historical Collections and elsewhere, the accuracy of some of which is disputed. Tradition concerning the locality, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), pp. 88.92, and vol. 15 (1900), pp. 443–445. I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 63. Antiquities briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 71.

Omro Township.

Village site and burial place on the Catherine Dunn property near Omro, N. W. ¼ Sec. 18.

Cornhills on the C. E. King farm in the same quarter section.

Village site on the J. S. Bennett's place, near the Fox River, Sec. 17.

Reported by T. R. Fowler, Apl., 1903. Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 71–72.

Burials in gravel hill on the property of the Cook & Brown Lime Co.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Mar., 1902. Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 72.

Utica Township.

*"Spread Eagle" group of two effigy and two linear mounds on the land of E. B. Fiske, near Eight-mile Creek, N. W. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 17, R. 15 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 63, pl. 41, no. 3. Also by P. V. Lawson. Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 72.

"Hunter" group of thirty conical and a tapering mound on the Hunter and Robert's farms, Sec. 21.

"Pickett" conical mound, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

"Beans" group of two or three conical mounds on the E. Bean's property, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 25.

"Thada" group of four or five conical mounds on the Jno. Thada farm, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 19.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 72–73.

Vinland Township.

Cornfield about 1 mile north of Allenville, Sec. 6.

Another at the head of a creek about ½ mile south of the northern town line.

"Paine's Point" conical mound formerly situated near the shore of Lake Winnebago, 3 miles south of Neenah.

Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 59–60.

Oshkosh Township.

Winnebago village of Pe-sheu, or the Wild Cat, on Island Park (Garlic Island) in Lake Winnebago.

Mentioned in Augustin Grignon's Recollections, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1857), pp. 287–288; also mentioned in M. L. Martin's Narrative, vol. 11 (1888), p. 395. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 60–61.

Cairn at the southern extremity of the above island.

Mounds formerly existed about 1½ miles north of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. Destroyed in road building.

Graves on the shore of Lake Winnebago about 3 miles north of Oshkosh.

Cemetery at Sunset Point on the north shore, at the lower end of Big Butte des Morts Lake.

Mound on Plummer's Point, S. E. ¼ Sec. 30.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 61–62.

City of Oshkosh.

"Oshkosh" conical mound formerly located on the shore of Lake Winnebago on the east side of the city, between Washington and Merritt Streets.

Cemetery at Otter Street, in the city.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), 62–63.

Algoma Township.

Conical mounds on the Wm. Wright farm at Stony Beach, about 1 mile south of Oshkosh, Sec. 36.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 63.

"Oakwood" group of six effigy mounds and two inclosures at Oakwood on the south shore of Big Butte des Morts Lake, Fract. Lot. 8. Partly obliterated.

Cornfield formerly near this place.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 64–65, fig. 6.

"Hammer" group of four conical mounds on the J. Hammer place about 2 miles west of Oakwood, Sec. 7.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 65.

Nekimi Township.

"Davis" conical mound on the Alvin Davis estate, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 30.

Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 67–68.

Menasha Township.

Village site on Stroebe's Island, N. ½ Sec. 3.

Village site at the mouth of a small creek flowing into Little Butte des Morts Lake, E. ½ Sec. 9.

Reported by J. H. Glazer, Apl., 1906.

*Two linear mounds at Menasha. Now obliterated.

*"Fourth Ward" group of four conical mounds in the Fourth Ward at Menasha One remains in the A. Winz Brewery garden.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 61. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903). pp. 43–44, fig. 1.

Shell heaps (refuse heaps) at the mouth of Sill's Creek (Snail River), N. E. ¼ Sec. 3. Village site.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3, p. 45.

*"Little Butte des Morts" or the "Hill of the Dead," a large oval mound, located on the west side of Little Butte des Morts Lake, 360 feet west of the shore and 300 feet south of the east and west quarter line of section 16. Destroyed in 1863 in constructing the line of the C. & N. W. Ry. across the lake at this point.

Brief notice by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 60, fig. 25. Mentioned and tradition noticed by Chas. Whittlesey, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), pp. 73–74. Numerous other references to this mound occur in the Wisconsin Historical Collections and elsewhere. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 45–50, figs. 2, 3.

Mound, apparently artificial, ¼ mile west of the above.

Stone circles in the vicinity of the above.

Stockade embankment of the historic Fox Indian village, on the Henry Race farm, ¾ of a mile west of Little Butte des Morts Lake, S. E. ¼ Sec. 8.

Numerous references to this village, the expeditions sent against it and its destruction by the French in 1728 are scattered through the Wisconsin Historical Collections and elsewhere.

Embankment described and history briefly given by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 50, fig. 4; also in Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 10, 1899.

"Great Serpent" mounds about 1½ miles west of Little Butte des Morts Lake, Sec. 8. Now nearly obliterated.

One effigy described by P. V. Lawson, Oshkosh Northwestern, Sept. 3, 1898. Group fully described by him, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), pp. 35–36, figured; also mentioned, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 51–53.

Burial places in the gravel hills at various places in the southern portion of Menasha and extending into Neenah Township, on the west shore of Little Lake Butte des Morts.

Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 53.

Doty Island.

Winnebago village of Hootschope or Four Legs located on the island. Site occupied up to 1832.

Mentioned in Augustin Grignon's Recollections, vol. 3 (1857), p. 288; also in vol. 11 (1888), p. 395. Other references. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 54.

Stockade embankment, group of effigy and conical mounds and cornhills on the island. Some of the mounds permanently preserved in Smith Park.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 53–58, fig. 5.

Neenah Township.

"Treaty Elm" or "Council Tree" was formerly located in Riverside Park, Neenah.

Cemetery at Mansers Bay, Lake Winnebago.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 58–59.

Black Wolf Township.

Circular pits at La Belle or Randall's Point, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, Fract. Sec. 16. Formerly many acres of cornhills there also.

Winnebago village of Black Wolf formerly located on Black Wolf Point, 7 miles south of Oshkosh, Sec. 21. Village continued to 1846.

Cornfield on the shore of Long Point Bay, Lake Winnebago, S. E. ¼ Sec. 33.

Manitou rock on the shore of Long Point Bay, on the Adolph Freiberg property, Sec. 33.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3, pp. 65–67. Village mentioned in Augustin Grignon's Recollections, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol 3 (1857), p. 288.

*Effigy mounds on the west side of Lake Winnebago between Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. (Not located, may be in Fond du Lac County.)

Reported by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 63.

ADDITIONS TO THE RECORD OF WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

Chas. E. Brown.

Since the manuscript for the foregoing catalogue was placed in the printer's hands the following additional records have been received. These it is desirable should be included in the present bulletin. Some others are for the present withheld. Reports from other co-workers are awaited.

Prof. A. B. Stout has since completed re-surveys of some of the mound groups about Madison, Dane County. This was highly desirable. With the assistance of Mr. H. L. Skavlem, he has also made a re-survey of all of the various groups and other archeological features in the Lake Koshkonong region, and collected considerable additional valuable information. A full report is in preparation.

Prof. H. C. Fish and Mr. G. H. Reynolds have begun the collection of data in Marathon and Wood counties. The continued activity of Dr. Louis Falge, Dr. A. Gerend, Mr. O. P. Olson and Mr. J. P. Schumacher is greatly appreciated. The valuable services rendered by others will be acknowledged.

1. BARRON COUNTY.

Rice Lake Township.

Rice threshing holes or basins about Rice Lake.

Mentioned by Schoolcraft, Thirty years with the Indian Tribes, p. 385.

Cedar Lake Township.

Ojibwa village at Red Cedar Lake.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1041.

Chetek Township.

Prairie Lake has been the scene of several battles between the Dakota and Ojibwa.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1042.

2. BUFFALO COUNTY.

Nelson Township.

Group of three mounds, one cut in two by the road, at Nelson.

Reported by W. H. Brown, 1904.

3. BURNETT COUNTY.

Marshland Township.

Mound on the north shore of Yellow Lake. (Probably included among those reported by Gerard Fowke.)

Description furnished by E. M. Griffith (State Forester), Oct., 1906.

4. CALUMET COUNTY.

Rantoul Township.

Birch bark covered Indian graves formerly located on the Riedel farm, S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 28, on a hill west of the house.

Corn hills existed on the G. Gilbertson farm, between the Forks group of mounds and the south fork of the Manitowoc River N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported by Louis Falge, Sept., 1906.

Group of twenty-one oblong and effigy mounds on the Frank Bartz place, north of the Manitowoc River, E. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 36. Corn hills, garden beds and wild plum orchard between the mounds and the river.

Reported by Louis Falge, Aug., 1906. Plat furnished.

Group of one conical and ten effigy mounds on the Emil Zahn place just east of the north fork of the Manitowoc River, W. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported by Louis Falge, Sept., 1906. Plat furnished.

5. DODGE COUNTY.

Fox Lake Township.

Conical mound near the south side of the Wooded Island, in Fox Lake. Excavated by relic hunters.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, Aug., 1906.

6. DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The invading Ojibwa planted a village on an island at the mouth of St. Louis River, at Fond du Lac.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1040.

7. FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Eldorado Township.

Mounds formerly existed on the west branch of the Fond du Lac River, just east of Eldorado Mills. Some were effigies. Some excavated. A trail passed nearby.

Reported by Dr. J. R. Barnett, Sept., 1906.

Empire Township.

Mounds on the shore of Lake De Neven (Denevey).

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

Calumet Township.

Two conical mounds on the Ed. Loehr property, just south of Pipe Village, or Calumet Harbor, P. O., S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 26.

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

Marshfield Township.

Group of seven mounds and corn hills on the property of John Klinzing, on the Sheboygan River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 26.

Village site on the opposite side of the stream.

Burial, accompanied by flint implements, in a gravel pit in S. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Garden beds on the V. Bremer farm, on a branch of the Sheboygan River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 31.

Group of mounds near the former location of a hotel, on the east shore of Wolf Lake, S. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

Effigy and other mounds along the St. Cloud to Calvary road, N. E. ¼ Sec. 34.

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

Forest Township.

Group of mounds S. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

Reported by A. Gerend, Aug., 1906.

Osceola Township.

Mounds on the Franey farm, on the east shore of Long Lake.

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

8. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Sumner Township.

Holes or basins on the west shore of Lake Koshkonong, in which wild rice was threshed. Visible in 1895.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897-98), p. 1067.

Koshkonong Township.

Several small groups of three or four mounds each, at Fort Atkinson. Some large conical mounds ½ mile below the town. One explored.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 36.

9. LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Darlington Township.

Camp site on the north bank of the Pectonica River, S. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

Two linear mounds on Otter Creek, W. ½ Sec. 31. Camp site adjoining, in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported and mapped by O. P. Olson, Sept., 1906.

Fayette Township.

Camp site on the north bank of the Yellowstone River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Reported and mapped by O. P. Olson, Sept., 1906.

Argyle Township.

Conical mound on the E. ½ Sec. 18, on the north side of Mud Branch.

Reported and mapped by O. P. Olson, Sept., 1906.

10. MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Gibson Township.

Cemetery on the Walter Kind place, near the Neshoto River, W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 28. All have been disturbed.

Reported by Louis Falge, Oct., 1906.

11. MARATHON COUNTY.

Bergen Township.

Group of mounds on the south bank of Rice Lake, Sec. 28, T. 26 N., R. 5 E.

This point, called Smoky Hill, was a favorite Indian camping ground. It is reported to have been the scene of a battle between the Winnebago and Chippewa and French, about the year 1725.

Planting ground on Sec. 2, T. 26 N., R. 4 E., on the banks of the Big Eau Pleine River, north of Rozellville.

Reported by H. C. Fish, June, 1906; the battle described in the Marshfield News, Aug. 2, 1906.

12. PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst Township.

Two conical mounds on the F. B. Seymore place, on the south shore of Lake Emily, Sec. 18.

Two groups of conical and oval mounds on the County Poor Farm on the east shore, Sec. 18. Some under cultivation.

Group of five conical and oval mounds on the north shore, Secs. 13 and 18. Some others obliterated.

Reported on by J. P. Schumacher, Nov., 1906.

13. PRICE COUNTY.

Site of a battle between the Ojibwa and Dakota between Pike and Round lakes on the property of Rublee A. Cole.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, Aug., 1906.

14. SAWYER COUNTY.

First permanent settlement of the Ojibwa was on Ottawa Lake, the site of the present Lac Courte Oreilles reservation Other villages at length at Lake Chetac and elsewhere.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1041.

15. SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Russell Township.

Mound on the Val. Conrad farm, S. E. ¼ Sec. 9.

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

Greenbush Township.

Group of mounds and village site formerly existed on the O'Brien farm, S. W. ¼ Sec. 27.

Village site on the Wm. Keller farm, on the bank of the Sheboygan Marsh, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30.

Group of mounds.

Reported by A. Gerend, July and Aug., 1906.

Lyndon Township.

Group of mounds on the Selmer Ford farm, N. W. ¼ Sec. 21.

Reported by A. Gerend, Aug., 1906.

Mounds formerly existed on the D. S. McIntyre place, near the Onion River, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

Reported by O. B. Joern, July, 1906.

Mounds on the shores of Lake Ellen, on Secs. 29 and 32. Some now obliterated through cultivation.

Reported by O. B. Joern and R. Kuehne, July, 1906.

Wilson Township.

Mounds on W. Krueger and C. Janko places on the west side of Black River, E. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 11.

Mounds on F. Martenze and H. A. and G. L. Wilson places, on the east side of Black River, N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ Sec. 11.

Reported by Rudolph Kuehne, Oct., 1906.

16. VILAS COUNTY.

Ojibwa village, Waus-Wag-im-ing (Torch Lake, Lac du Flambeau) established in very early times.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1041.

17. WASHBURN COUNTY.

Spooner Township.

"Two Indian Spring" villages at Great Rice Place and Little Rice Place on the Namakgum (Nemacagon) River, a southern tributary of the St. Croix.

Schoolcraft, Thirty years with the Indian Tribes, p. 369. Quoted by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rept. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1117.

Long Lake Township.

Ojibwa village at Long Lake.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1041.

18. WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Pewaukee Township.

An effigy and conical mound formerly located on the old R. A. Stewart farm, on the side of the Pewaukee and Waukesha

road, W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 22. (The effigy probably identical with that noted by Lapham. See Record.)

Two effigy mounds formerly located on the east side of the above road, N. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 7 N., R. 19 E.

Conical and oval mound on the old John Hodgson place, on the north side of the old U. S. Military Road, S. E. ¼ Sec. 27. Probably now entirely obliterated.

Two mounds, one on either side of the road to Milwaukee, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26. Probably now obliterated.

Reported on by I. N. Stewart, Aug., 1906.

Menomonee Township.

Indications of village site on the J. E. Hyland place, S. W. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Oct., 1906.

19. WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Wautoma Township.

Group of seven or eight mounds on the north side of Silver Crest Lake, 3 miles from Wautoma.

Reported by T. E. Thompson, Sept., 1906.

20. WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

[n]asha Township.

Linear mound on the south side of the fork of Mud Creek and just west of the C. & N. W. Ry. track, N. ½ Sec. 3. Corn hills between track and mound.

Reported by P. V. Lawson, Oct., 1906.

21. WOOD COUNTY.

Lincoln Township.

Chippewa and Pottawatomie village site and burial ground southwest of Marshfield, near Yellow River, Sec. 26, T. 25 N., R. 2 E.

Reported by H. C. Fish., Jun., 1906.

Our Aim: To Study—Preserve—Record—Wisconsin Antiquities.

Vol. 5. JANUARY to APRIL, 1906. No. 2

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Published by Authority of Law

By the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF EASTERN SAUK COUNTY WISCONSIN

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTER
1906.

Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Organized June 12, 1899. Incorporated March 23, 1903.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE PUBLIC

Awakening an interest in the historical and educational importance of Wisconsin antiquities.

Securing the preservation of Wisconsin mounds. Protecting others from vandalism.

Conducting surveys and researches in all parts of the state.

Establishing a bureau of record where manuscripts, notes, photographs, sketches, diagrams, maps and other matter relating to the early aboriginal occupation of the state is preserved.

Encouraging the establishment of collections of local aboriginal artifacts in the educational institutions of the state.

Providing for the free distribution of its publications to these institutions.

Establishing a travelling library of archaeological and historical literature.

Holding public meetings and lectures.

Discouraging the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities.

Advocating the establishment of a chair of American archaeology at Wisconsin University and courses in other state educational institutions.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR ITS MEMBERS

Gives admission to its sessions, lectures and exhibitions.

Permits participation in its field meetings.

Gives instructions in field work.

Issues the Wisconsin Archeologist.

Circulates other literature among those actively interested.

Encourages intelligent collecting.

WHAT IT NEEDS

Additional members in all parts of the state.

Funds and increased subscriptions to carry on its work.

Active and intelligent workers everywhere.

PUBLICATIONS

Four volumes of the Wisconsin Archeologist have been issued. They may be secured through the Secretary and Curator, Chas. E. Brown.

Our Aim: To Study—Preserve—Record—Wisconsin Antiquities.

Vol. 5. APRIL to OCTOBER, 1906. Nos. 3 and 4

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Published by Authority of Law

By the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

A RECORD OF WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTER
1906.

Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Organized June 12, 1899. Incorporated March 23, 1903.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE PUBLIC

Awakening an interest in the historical and educational importance of Wisconsin antiquities.

Securing the preservation of Wisconsin mounds. Protecting others from vandalism.

Conducting surveys and researches in all parts of the state.

Establishing bureau of record where manuscripts, notes, photographs, sketches, diagrams, maps and other matter relating to the early aboriginal occupation of the state is preserved.

Encouraging the establishment of collections of local aboriginal artifacts in the educational institutions of the state.

Providing for the free distribution of its publications to these institutions.

Establishing a travelling library of archaeological and historical literature.

Holding public meetings and lectures.

Discouraging the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities.

Advocating the establishment of a chair of American archeology at Wisconsin University, and courses in archeology at other state colleges.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR ITS MEMBERS

Gives admission to its sessions, lectures and exhibitions.

Permits participation in its field meetings.

Gives instructions in field work.

Issues the Wisconsin Archeologist.

Circulates other literature among those actively interested.

Encourages intelligent collecting.

WHAT IT NEEDS

Additional members in all parts of the state.

Funds and increased subscriptions to carry on its work.

Active and intelligent workers everywhere.

PUBLICATIONS

Four volumes of the Wisconsin Archeologist have been issued. Volume 1 is out of print. The others may be purchased of the Secretary, CHARLES E. BROWN. Price $1.00 per volume. Sample or single numbers 25 cents each.